27 JUN 1931

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14

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 150 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SIX MEERUT ACCUSED BAILED OUT.

They Said They Were Not Communists.

APPLICATION FOR CANCELLATION OF NIMBKAR'S BAIL-BOND.

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

The full bench of the Allahabad High Court to-day after hearing counsel for the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case and Mr. Kemp for Crown passed orders releasing on bail only six accused namely Messrs. Thengadi, Kadam, Jabhwalla, Desai and two others. Most of those allowed on bail had pleaded they were not Communists. The application of others was rejected.

NIMBKER'S BAIL BOND.

To-day Mr. Sankar Saran, Government Advocate applied before Mr. Justice Boys and Mr. Justice Mukerji for an order that the bail allowed to Mr. Nimbkar, one of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case, who had been granted bail be cancelled on the ground that Mr. Nimbkar had broken the condition laid down by making speeches.

The Court ordered notice to issue.—A.P.

MORE BURMESE REBEL ACTIVITIES.

DACOITIES & ARSON CONTINUE.

RANGOON, June 26.

In Thayetmyo about forty rebels armed with a gun and dahs raided six villages from 19th June to 23rd June and looted money and tax receipts. Nine dacoities are also reported from Thayetmyo, five being by armed rebels who used local made bombs.

A party of rebels visited the headmen's house on the morning of June 23 in the same district and burnt Government documents.

On June 24 a police party captured four blacksmiths with dahs, spears and daggers.

INDIAN SHOT DEAD.

On the night of June 25 about sixty armed rebels in white clothes raided an Indian's house in the suburbs west of Thayetmyo Town and shot dead his son. The same night the same gang raided two other houses and looted property.

There was one dacoity in Tharrawady where one villager was murdered. There was also a dacoity in Basseln where a house was looted and the owner killed.

MEN AARESTED.

Four men who were attempting to commit a dacoity armed with a gun and revolver and cartridges were arrested in Prome.

Forty-two men have surrendered in Pyapon. One Indian hut was looted and burnt on the night of June 23 by Burmans in Bogale area. In Toungoo one Indian hut was burnt on June 25.—A.P.

TROOPS RAID BURMESE REBEL CAMP.

RANGOON, June 26.

Troops from Okkan, Insein District, raided on the 25th a small rebel camp in the jungle east of Palon, but the rebels escaped without being fired at. The camp was capable of accommodating twenty-five persons. A few empty cartridge cases were found. The provisions were destroyed.

After a few days' lull, rebel activities are reported from all affected areas in the form of looting dacoity and destruction of Government documents and tax receipts —A.P.

Call For Women To Wear The Orange.

—:0:—

NEED FOR DISCIPLINED ARMY.

Mahatma Gandhi Addresses Mammoth Meeting.

THE CRY OF STARVING MILLIONS.

In Khaddar Alone Lies Salvation.

"Come out and adopt the symbol of the orange colour saree and join the band of the brave and selfless women whose services are pledged to the country". This was the stirring message of Mahatma Gandhi to which more than 10,000 women of Bombay listened to at the Madhav Baug, on Friday afternoon.

The vast gatherng was thoroughly representative of every community. There were a number of Khoja and Mahomedan ladies. The open space and the allaries were crowded and women, young and old, some with babies in their arms flocked at the place two hours before time. When Gandhiji arrived there was unrestrained cheering. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President.

Mahatma Gandhi first congratulated the women of India and particularly the women of Bombay for the great and heroic part they had taken in the last fight. They had shown unparalleled courage and their capacity to suffer and make supreme sacrifices in the cause of the country was fully tested. When Gandhiji started on his pilgrimage to Dandi he had entrusted to the women of India a two-fold mission. Firstly the women of India must help the nation to exterminate all foreign cloth and secondly they must help to enforce total prohibition. Gandhiji entrusted this task to the women having full faith that it will be carried out. But what he women had achieved by selfless work and during such a short time was far beyond his most sanguine hopes.

LOOK FORWARD.

The women of India, proceeded Gandhiji, had enhanced the prestige of the whole nation. They were the cynosure of all eyes. The whole world looked up to them with admiration for their patriotism. But that was not enough. The praise that was showered on them by the world must encourage them to look forward to their future work with greater faith and zeal.

They should with more vigour carry out the work entrusted to them during the fight. They should persuade dealers in foreign cloth as well as consumers to shun foreign cloth. They should beg of those who are addicted to drink to give up the vice and they should induce the dealers in liquor to stop the evil traffic. During the last fight many men and women volunteered their services for this work but now this task had become more onerous and difficult. There was both laxity in work and lack of workers.

WANTED ARMY OF WORKERS.

The need for a regular and disciplined army of workers was therefore all the more greater. They should not be disappointed in the results of their efforts. If they had complete faith in their mission and believed that they were going to succeed, it would not only be possible to exterminate foreign cloth from India but also root out the drink evil in a short time. But this kind of work required discipline and united efforts. He noticed among the audience a few women wearing the orange colour saries but a majority of them did not wear this emblem. This colour was symbolic of the dedication of their services in the cause of the country. It also indicated that they were members of the local organisation of women which carried out the mission of boycott and prohibition.

AN APPEAL AND WARNING.

"My appeal to you women, therefore, is to come out and adopt this symbol of the orange colour saree and join the band of those brave and selfless women whose services are pledged to the country."

declared Gandhiji fervently. He then sounded a note of warning to such of the women who took to khaddar during the last struggle but were now tempted to go in for foreign fineries. It had been brought to his notice that a few Khoja women who had taken part in the movement and had become converts to the gospel of khaddar were now showing an inclination to buy foreign cloth. This was not the case with Khoja women alone but Hindu women also. If they had the slightest regard and pity for the millions of their countrymen who were facing starvation and worse they should cease patronising foreign cloth.

MILL CLOTH.

They should prefer either khaddar or Indian made cloth to the exclusion of all foreign cloth. But he would point out that:

Indian mill cloth was meant for those to whom the message of the starving millions had not reached and for such persons who were not of Congress persuasion. But every Congressman and woman and everyone who believed in the Congress creed must adopt khaddar and khaddar alone even to the exclusion of mill cloth.

No doubt the use of mill cloth would benefit a few lakhs of workers living in industrial towns, a few thousands of shareholders and a smaller number of agents and directors. But there were 7 lakhs of villages in India and 30 crores of poverty-stricken peasants in them. Should you place the interest of 30 crores of peasants first or a few lakhs of industrial workers. Their duty should be to relieve the poverty of the 30 crores of peasants by patronising khaddar and khaddar alone.

BEST EDUCATION.

In conclusion Mahatmaji thought that the best education for girls and women was not the kind of university education that they were getting in schools but that they should be taught thoroughly to master the art of spinning and carding. The message of the Charkha must be popularised throughout the length and breadth of the country and women were best fitted for the propagation of this message. If every woman learnt to spin and cultivated the habit of wearing only self-made khaddar clothes they would go a long way in winning their freedom.

"In khaddar alone lies your salvation and in your salvation lies the salvation of your country."

concluded the Mahatma.

RELEASE OF MOPLAH PRISONERS.

—:0:—

As Retrenchment Measure.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, June 26

Consequent on the Madras Retrenchment Committee's recommendation, I understand Government contemplate the release of all Moplah Rebellion prisoners from the Alipuram Central Jail early next month.

This attitude of Government, is generally welcomed throughout Kerala, since the rebellion prisoners have already suffered 10 years' imprisonment.

INTENSIVE PICKETING.

Picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops is getting intensified in Kerala owing to the ill-treatment offered to the pickets. Cochin and Travancore have started picketing campaign in right earnest and many foreign cloth shops are closed down.

I understand Janab Jamal Mohammad Saheb of Madras has consented to preside over the forthcoming All-Kerala Muslim Conference.

FEDERATION AND RAILWAY BOARD CONFER

Russell Surprised At Jamnadas' Latest

MEN'S 15 POINTS

SIMLA, June 26.

The Third half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the representatives of All India Railwaymen's Federation commenced to-day, questions for discussion being the present retrenchment on railways and the reinstatement of the G. I. P. Railway strikers.

Opening the proceedings Mr. Russell, the Chief Commissioner, referred to the first question and expressed how difficult it was to give a detailed reply on the suggestions contained in the Federation's memorandum until the Board had examined them with particular care for which time was required. The Board would examine them with all speed and communicate their views on as many of them as possible. Moreover, the Board must on some points consult the Agents.

RUSSELL'S PLATITUDE

Mr. Russell, however, assured the Federation that nothing would please the Board more than a change for the better in the gross earnings of the Railway and the consequent stoppage of further general retrenchment as well as the possibility of taking back some of those discharged. Regarding the G. I. P. Railway strikers Mr. Russell observed that in view of the unfortunate necessity for retrenchment the prospects of finding employmen for strikers in the near futur were distinctly unfavourable. The Railway Board regretted thi position but the circumstances were entirely beyond their control.

SURPRISED AT JAMNADAS' ATTITUDE

After answering the Federation on other points Mr. Russel, expressed surprise that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had joined in declaring in the manifesto issued by certain Trade Union leaders that under no circumstances could the object of Union be to reconcile or to foster friendly relations between the employer and the employed.

15 POINTS.

The Federation representatives during the discussion that followed Mr. Russel's speech placed 15 points for consideration of the Board. They stated that even if there was necessity for general retrenchment, it was largely due to the economic and financial policy of the Government which had resulted in the loss of traffic. The convention under which Government received the sum of nearly seven crores of rupees a year as contribution to general revenues was unfair and unconscionable. About 30,000 people would automatically go out of railway service every year and so there was no necessity for compulsory discharges at this time. The Federationists also referred to the scope of retrenchment in the case of superior services and urged against any general retrenchment in the case of low-paid services which would only add to unemployment.—A.P.

MAINTAINING INDIA'S CREDIT IN FUTURE.

Premier's Statement In Parliament.

LONDON, June 26.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question regarding the financial position of India, Mr. MacDonald stated that the financial strain on the Government of India due to depression had been accentuated by the uncertainties which attended the discussion of constitutional changes and more particularly the consideration of the provisions to be embodied in the new Constitution, to ensure financial stability. It would not be possible to introduce the proposed constitutional changes if financial stability was not assured and his Majesty's Government were determined not to allow the state of affairs to arise which might jeopardise the financial stability and good government of India for which the Secretary of State was at present responsible.

The Government had, therefore decided that should the need arise they would apply to Parliament for authority necessary to enable them to give financial support under suitable conditions to the Government of India for purposes of maintaining the country's credit pending constitutional settlement and the formulation of provisions for maintaining India's credit in future.—Reuter.

HOOVER'S PROPOSAL.

Maharashtra Chamber's Statement.

The following statement is issued by the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce on President Hoover's offer of Moratorium.

The offer by President Hoover of a year's suspension of debt payment due to the United States of America as the Creditor nation of the world is really the best piece of international news for the last so many years. It is a striking gesture of international goodwill and generosity of a time when urgent relief was needed all over the world in the present acute state of trade depression.

A LONGER PERIOD WANTED

A year's time is, however, not much and it would have been better if a mortorium for longer period like three years or so had been declared. But the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce is of opinion that in the light of the experience gained during the year of moratorium a further extension should be given if favourable results follow. It cannot, however, the Committee of this Chamber think be the final solution of the war debt settlement problem. It is a significant admission on the part of America who has spoken through her President that the nations of the world are interdependent. The adoption by the nations concerned of the suggestion of America's President will benefit the world.

AGRARIAN TROUBLE IN U. P.

Sec. 144 In Barabanki City

LUCKNOW, June 25.

Arrests and prosecutions in Barabanki District in connection with agrarian trouble now total 200 including several Congress workers. Mohanlal Saxena on behalf of the Provincial Congress Committee is investigating into the allegations of repression.

Orders under Section 144 have been promulgated in Barabanki City prohibiting the carrying of lathis.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL GOES TO BARABANKI.

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has gone to Bareilly en route to Barabanki, where the agrarian situation is reported daily to be worsening.—A. P.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S U. P. TOUR.

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left to-day for Rae Bareli from where he will proceed to Barabank.—A. P.

"DON'T CALL ME MAHATMA: CALL ME BHANGI."

—:0:—

Gandhiji's Reply To 'Depressed' Class Deputation.

SUPPORT TO JOINT-ELECTORATES

Are the Depressed Classes a unit behind other sections of the Indian society to demand Joint Electorates? "No." was the emphatic answer given by Mr. P. Baloo, the well-known Bombay cricketer who led a deputation of the Depressed Classes to Mahatma Gandhi at Mani Bhuvan, Laburnam Road, Bombay, on Friday evening.

The deputation was representative of the Mahar, Mochi and Surti communities. About 30 prominent men from these communities including Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar met Gandhiji on the terrace of Mani Bhuvan.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA

"I have always wanted the pleasure of meeting Mr. P. Baloo, the famous cricketer," exclaimed Gandhiji when he met the leader of the deputation. Mr. Baloo first presented an address to Gandhiji on behalf of the Depressed Classes which expressed the conviction that "their interests were quite safe in Gandhiji's hands."

Mr. Baloo then made a speech in which he emphasised the need of more educational institutions for the "Depressed Classes" and asked Gandhiji to initiate this move by appointing a Committee for the purpose of giving facilities to "Depressed Classes boys for higher education and generally for ventilating the grievances of the community.

SUPPORT TO JOINT ELECTORATES.

The leader of the deputation, whole-heartedly supported Joint Electorates with reservation of seats. The community to be divided into three important divisions, namely: Mahars, Chamars and the rest of the "depressed" classes and the interests of each to be represented separately. He hoped Gandhiji will urge this point before the R.T.C.

"CALL ME BHANGI."

"Don't call me a Mahatma, but call me a Bhangi," said Gandhiji in reply to the address. He said that he appreciated the title "Pioneer of Scavangers," once given to him by a European friend rather than the title "Mahatma." He promised the deputationists that everything that he would urge at the Round Table Conference would be in the interest of their community and the country in general. He would not promise that the very same formula suggested by the deputation will be placed before the Conference but if a better one suggested itself to him he would give it preference. As regards providing educational facilities to the "depressed" classes Mahatmaji would like to do much more than was suggested to him.

UNCERTAIN POSITION.

But Gandhiji was himself not sure whether the present settlement with the Government was a temporary settlement or a permanent one. If it was a permanent one and Swaraj was achieved then many of the problems concerning the "depressed" classes could be at once tackled. Of this much he was sure, that owing to the great awakening of the people the stigma of untouchability would soon disappear altogether from the country.

Mahatmaji wanted to say how much the Congress had been doing for the uplift and general advancement of the "depressed" classes. After the question of untouchability was taken up by the Congress, it had spent more than 20 lakhs of rupees for starting "ashrams" and schools for "depressed" classes and "Untouchable" classes, where free education was imparted. There was a net-work of 'ashrams' in Gujerat where "depressed" class boys were taught free.

INDIA TO GET 80 LAKHS

Sequel To Hoover's Moratorium ...

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 26.

Nearly eighty lakhs of rupees is anticipated as relief from Britain's extension of President Hoover's moratorium. A press communique detailing how this amount is arrived at will be issued shortly. It must be remembered, that after making minor cash contribution for war purposes, India subsequently assumed part of Great Britain's war debt, instead of making payments direct. Of this liability, there is roughly 16,000,700 sterling outstanding on which India pays in interest about £836,000 pounds a year. But the proposed Mortarium year does not correspond to the Indian financial year. The first half yearly instalment of interest has already been paid. The balance due is therefore £418,000. If 710,000 pounds is deducted as reparations, India's net benefit under Hoover proposals is not more than £245,000 or 33 lakhs of rupees. Remaining half of the year's benefit will fall on the next year's budget. Altogether the total relief of the moratorium year is said to be eighty lakhs.

S. AFRICA AND HOOVER PROPOSAL.

LONDON, June 26.

Pretoria.—The Government has accepted President Hoover's proposal in so far as South Africa's share of the German Reparations is concerned, but has decided not to take advantage of Mr. Snowden's offer to extend the moratorium to the inter-Empire debts.—Reuter.

Indian Trade Commissioner At Milan

SIMLA, June 25.

The Government of India have appointed Mr. M. R. Ahuja as Officer under training for the post of Indian Trade Commissioner at Milan. Mr. Ahuja will join the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics at Calcutta at the beinning of July.—AP.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, June 26.

Previous closing rate	9.76
To-day's opening rate	9.75
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	10.20
Difference	plus .44
Broach expectation J/A. Rs. 197/-	
Broach expectation A/M Rs. 212/8	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

Liverpool, June 26.

Previous closing rate	5.33
To-day's opening rate	5.27
Difference	.06
To-day's closing rate	5.39
Difference	plus .06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 26.

Silver ready	13-7/16
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	13.7/16
	Unchanged.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 26.

1st Settlement	
2nd Settlement	

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A 3209

WANTED—The SERVICES of a REVENUE OFFICER. Apply with full particulars of past service, &c., to Box No. 1025, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3211

WANTED—ORGANISER for Indian Life Office of standing Must be influential and experienced. Salary Rs. 150/- to 200/- according to qualification plus Commission. Apply stating age and previous experience to Box No. 1027, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5323

WANTED—40 MATRICULATES for Training as Station Masters and Signallers for appointment on Railways. Apply for Prospectus with two anna stamps to the PRINCIPAL, Imperial Telegraph Institution, AGRA.
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WANTED—AGENCY ORGANISERS to organise Agencies for "SWARAJYA BONDS" in Goa, Maharashtra, Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India, Rajputana, U. P. and Punjab, at a monthly salary of Rs. 125/- with Railway fare plus commission. Those who can furnish with cash security of Rs. 500/- should apply, Post Box No. 457, Bombay.
A R5322

WANTED—AT ONCE—A FIRST CLASS STENOGRAPHER with minimum speed of 140 words per minute in Shorthand (Pitman's system) and 60 words per minute on Remington Typewriter. Salary from Rs. 150/- to 300/- according to qualifications. Post pensionable and permanent. Apply with attested copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications, past experience and minimum salary required to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 38, Napean Sea Road, Bombay.
A 3208

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A 3168

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Fort, Bombay.

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A 3135

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WANTED—An economical STEAM ENGINE and BOILER of 175 B.H.P. Apply to:—THE STANDARD TILE & CLAY WORKS, LTD., P.O. FEROKE, (South Malabar).
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CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

WE can exactly predict your most favourable date to make profit in any business: Send Rupee one. WONDERWORKING STAR HOUSE, Jamnagar.
P 5305

EARN THOUSANDS MONTHLY through PROFESSOR SHROFF'S forecasts of shares Broach Cotton and one sure NEW YORK COTTON FIGURE, opposite Pigeonstand, Mint Road.
P R5285

AMERICAN COTTON TO-DAY'S FIGURE, the exact closing rate is fully guaranteed to be right. Daily one special figure Rupees Five. One "Certainty" daily at 8 o'clock Rupees Ten. Two figures Rupees Three. Our "Weekly Forecasts" issued every Monday Rupee One. Full July forecasts annas four. Our June forecasts given free for trial. Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema, Phone 24918.
P R5324

IS IT NOT FELT that best brains and plans fail when luck's astray. Hundreds married, thousands gained, Millions satisfied, consulting great occultist to Maharaja's Counsillor, Prof. Meenbabu. Troubles remover by mystic Power. Get popular forecasts for shares, Broach and American Cotton closing. Again enormous profits guaranteed next week. Call DIVINE ASTROCOMMERCIAL BUREAU, 17, Mint Road, Bombay.
P R 5318

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

G. D. A. RESULTS (1931).

Passes from SYDENHAM COLLEGE: 50 per cent and 44 per cent. in 1931 and 1930 respectively against all-India percentages of nearly 23 and 21 in the respective years. Clear proof of individual attention and efficient teaching. New classes just commenced. Apply sharp for enrolment to the PRINCIPAL, 90, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.
3196

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "Sumatra Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th June, 1931, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th July, 1931, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) for transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue accounts and Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ending 31st December 1930
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4.—To appoint Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th June, 1931, to the 25th July, 1931, both days inclusive

By Order of the Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE EDALJEE DHALLA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 9th June, 1931.

N. B.—The Dividend if sanctioned by the Shareholders as recommended by the Directors will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after the 22nd July, 1931.
3207

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of July, 1931, at 2-30 p. m.(S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1930.
2. To re-elect Mr. Pingle Venkat Rama Reddy who retires under Article 107 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st day of July, 1931 to the 10th day of July, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 19th July, 1931.
3178

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at its Registered Office, Old No. 73, New No. 43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1931, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) to consider and, if thought fit, ratify and sanction the provisional Agreement made by the Liquidators to lease to Messrs. R. J. Mistry and Co., Merchants of Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or their successors or assigns, the rear-most portion of the Company's land to the East of Tardeo Road, measuring about 1,700 square yards, the exact area to be ascertained hereafter on actual measurement with the two godowns thereon, for a term of 3 years from 15 June 1931 at the monthly rent of Rs. 300/- (Rupees Three Hundred).

Dated this 12th day of June, 1931.

TRIBHUVANDAS NAROTTAMDAS MALVI,
MANUBHAI RANGILDAS,
Two of the Liquidators,
THE ALLIANCE COTTON MFG. CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)
for themselves and their Co-Liquidator.
3144

Public Notices

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for a Lease for 999 years of a very valuable site, situated in a most central locality near the Southern entrance of the Byculla Station (G.I.P.R.) with a Road frontage of 222 feet on the Parel Road.

The site is suitable for Hotels, Restaurants, shops, offices, godowns and residences. The Improvement Trust are prepared to allow it on a portion of it being used for a Cinema House. The area of the plot is 2,305 square yards.

Offers should reach the undersigned on or before the 21st July, 1931, and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500/- without which the offer will not be considered.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at his office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) H. G. MHATRE,
L.C.E., A.M.I.E.,
Estate Agent.
3203

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that I have applied to the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Bombay, for issue of duplicate share certificates for ten Ordinary shares Nos. 104643|652 and one Deferred share No. 3859, standing in the name of my deceased mother Ravichetty Luxminarasamma wife of R. V. Rangarao, as her claimant, as the original share certificates are lost. All those who have any claim may prefer the same before the said Company at its Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof and thereafter no objection will be considered.

(Sd.) R. NARSINHA RAO,
Secunderabad,
Dated, 27th June, 1931.
3205

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COY., LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at its Registered Office, Old No. 73, New No. 43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June, 1931 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of ratifying and sanctioning the Agreement entered into by the Liquidators on the Company's behalf to lease the Company's godowns and the open land to the east thereof, measuring about 1,000 square yards or thereabouts to be ascertained more particularly on actual measurements before the execution of the formal lease situated on the East side of the Tardeo Road to Messrs. R. J. MISTRY and Co., Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or their successors or assigns for a period of 3 years certain from 15th June, 1931 for being used by them for their proposed Dyeing and Bleaching Factory at the monthly rent of Rs. 300 (Rupees Three Hundred) and that, if a Resolution ratifying and sanctioning the said Agreement be passed at the said Meeting a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company's Members will be held at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 27th June instant at the said Registered Office for the purpose of confirming the said Resolution.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1931.

TRIBHUVANDAS NAROTTAMDAS MALVI,
MANUBHAI RANGILDAS,
Two of the Liquidators.
THE ALLIANCE COTTON MFG. CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)
for themselves and their Co-Liquidator.
3091

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE MATUNGA, BOMBAY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of HOSTEL SUPERINTENDENT for the above Institute. Salary Rs. 100-10-150.

A medical man, having organising experience of Hostels preferred. Further particulars on application to the Principal and Secretary.
3212

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 320 of 1930.

HARBILAS GANGADUTT, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiffs.
versus.
(1.) TARACHAND, son of Ramsarandas, residing at Meerut, (U.P.), (2.) KEDARNATH son of Ramsarandas, residing at Meerut (U.P.), (3) KISHORILAL, son of Ramsarandas, residing at Muzaffarnagar, (4.) RAMKUVAR, son of Tarachand, residing at Calcutta; and (5) RAMDHAN, son of Tarachand, residing at Muzaffarnagar, all of Beri District Rohtak (Punjab) Hindu Inhabitants and members of a joint and undivided Hindu family until lately carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Patramdas Ramsarandas at Meerut (U.P.) ..... Defendants.

To
TARACHAND, son of Ramsarandas,
and
RAMDHAN, son of Tarachand.
The first and fifth Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you to recover the sum of Rupees 5,378-10-0 with interest on Rs. 5,173-4-6 at 6 per cent per annum from the 7th day of January, 1931, to date of Judgment, as per particulars annexed to the Plaint, costs of the suit and further interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and you are hereby Summoned to answer in this Court on the 15th day of July, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenpon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Honourable Court, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you are hereby required to take Notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1931.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3206

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 824 of 1930.

(1) MOTICHAND GIRDHARLAL KAPADIA and (2) DEVIDAS JEKISONDAS DESAI ..... Plaintiffs.
v|s.
(1) BAKER GULAMALLY CASSUMJI, and (2) MARIAMBAI, widow of Gulamally Cassumji, ... Defendants.

To,
(1) BAKER GULAMALLY CASSAMJI, Esq.,
The 1st Defendant abovenamed.
(2) MARIAMBAI, widow of Gulamalli Cassamji,
The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia on THURSDAY, the 9th day of July, 1931, at 11-45 a.m. (S.T.) or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard on behalf of the Plaintiffs abovenamed for a Decree absolute for sale of the Property, situate at Chapel Lane, Santa Cruz, bearing Survey Nos. 176 and 177 Notified Area Committee Nos. 22, 23, and 26A.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1931.

(Sd.) MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3210.

Dr N L Burman
Hydrocele Expert
(Baleji Road, Surat)
RADICALLY CURES
HYDROCELE
Without Operation
in 15 minutes at one sitting
Will be seen in Bombay
On dates
27th JUNE to 4th JULY
Consultation fee Rs. 5/-
TIME: 9 to 12 & 4 to 6 P.M.
Address:—
Hararwala Building,
Golpitha, BOMBAY 4

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YEAR'S SENSATIONAL PICTURE COMES TO BOMBAY.

LEW AYRES AT PATHE CINEMA

Brings Life To The Screen In Universals Biggest Production—IRON MAN

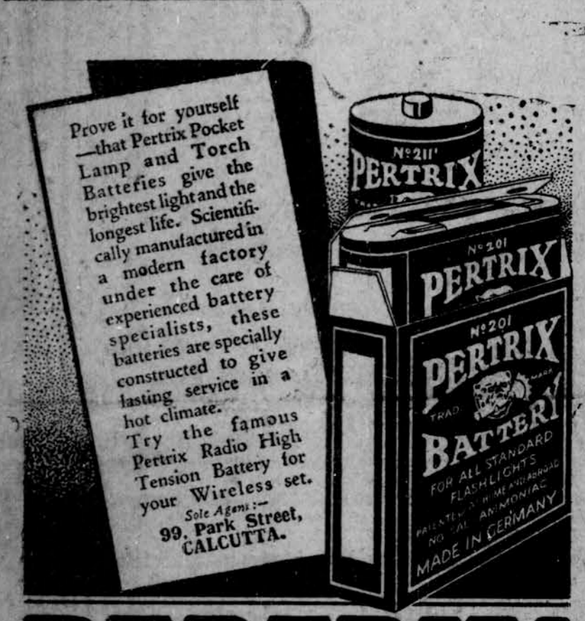
Pathe Cinema, June 27th.

Remembered as the Star of All Quiet on the Western Front LEW AYRES at the head of an all Star Cast breaks all records.

IRON MAN

Young Mason is a 'palooka' lightweight fighter whom Regan has picked up because he has possibilities. Mason is deeply in love with his wife, Rose, who cheats and frequents speakeasies. In the opening fight Mason loses a decision and Rose, disgusted that she married a fighter, leaves him. He turns all his thoughts to fighting and wins the lightweight championship. Rose then turns up, persuades him to take her back and starts out to make a 'gentleman' of her husband. Everyone but Mason knows that she has another lover. She spends lavishly and tries to take Mason out of fight circles. This causes estrangement between him and Regan.

Regan goes to a 'swell' party that Rose is giving where he insults her and Mason knocks him down. Then Rose gets Mason to engage Lewis her lover as his manager. Mason is improperly handled and trained and is very unhappy over his break with Regan. On the night of the big fight Regan goes to Mason's dressing room. There he sees a letter which he hands over to Mason who finds that it is a letter from the attorneys of Mrs. Lewis saying that they are going to name her as correspondent in a divorce action. Mason knocks Lewis down and later Lewis and Rose flee. Mason goes into the ring a beaten man only to be knocked out by O'Keefe.


Prove it for yourself —that Pertrix Pocket Lamp and Torch Batteries give the brightest light and the longest life. Scientifically manufactured in a modern factory under the care of experienced battery specialists, these batteries are specially constructed to give lasting service in a hot climate.
Try the famous Pertrix Radio High Tension Battery for your Wireless set.
Sole Agents:—
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No 201 PERTRIX
BATTERY
FOR ALL STANDARD FLASH LIGHTS
MADE IN GERMANY
PERTRIX
NON-SAL-AMMONIAC
The DRY Battery that lasts longer!
PE.2

Established THE 1895

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, The Mall, Lahore.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL: One Crore.
ISSUED & SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL: 50 lacs.
PAID UP CAPITAL: Rs. 31,25,476. RESERVE FUNDS Rs. 19,50,000.
LONDON BANKERS:—The Midland Bank, Ltd., London, E.C. 2.
AMERICAN BANKERS:—The Irving Trust Company, New York.
BRANCHES:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang, Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cant., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY KIND TRANSACTED.

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MULK RAJ BHALLA, Managing Director.

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THE ONLY PLACE IN INDIA

Where HYDROCELE, HERNIA and APENDICITIS are CURED most successfully WITHOUT KNIFE, BY

DR. E. J. TREASURYVALA, M.D.,

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST

LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT (ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT),

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

LEW AYRES' RISE TO STARDOM

The most sensational rise to stardom during the past year has been that of Lew Ayres, whose greatest production is IRON MAN. The picture ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT made him an idol in the eyes of film goers throughout the world. To-day he is regarded as the 'find' of the year, and his fan mail runs into thousands of letters per month. Not since John Gilbert burst into stardom with 'The Big Parade' has there been such a sensation in Hollywood.

IRON MAN AT PATHE CINEMA

This production of Carl Laemmle beats all previous records. The stars are Lew Ayres, Robert Armstrong, Jean Harlow and John Miljan, and the story is one which will appeal to every type of cinema goer. It is a wonderful boxing story but the boxing is not overdone and the appeal is on the romantic side with a wonderful story beautifully portrayed. The ring is only a side issue and the adaptability of the cast together with their superb acting makes up a picture which will live in the memory of all who see it for years to come.

CAMERONIAN WINS

The Derby is being shown in sound at the Pathe Cinema. It is a treat which you should not miss. Another great item of interest in the Pathe Super Sound Gazette is the trooping of the colour, a spectacular feature of this great news reel which is applauded every year. No one should miss the opportunity of visiting Pathe Cinema with such a tremendous show. They will see Lew Ayres in one of the greatest pictures ever made and the Derby.

HORRIBLE HOUSING CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY

—:0:—

How The Colour Barrier Works

Mr. Robert Bernays, special correspondent of the "News Chronicle" in India writes:—

If I had had only a week in which to study India I would have spend every hour of it in Bombay. It presents in miniature at once the repulsion and the fascination of life to the Englishman in India.

It has an extraordinarily unpleasant climate. Though the temperature seldom rises above 95 degrees, which is mild compared to the flaming heights that the thermometer reaches in other parts of India, the humidity is so high that everyone is in a constant bath of perspiration.

Moreover, there is no cold weather. Where temperatures may rise to 120 degrees in June, there is always the compensating advantage that they may fall to freezing point in January. I have not seen a fireplace in the whole of Bombay.

In the pasty faces and tired eyes of the Europeans it is possible to see the toll that India still takes, in spite of the recent vast medical progress, of those who serve her.

THE CONSERVATIVE EAST.

In housing conditions Bombay has hardly advanced beyond the forties. No English country gentleman would house his dogs in some of the hovels which the mill population have to call their homes.

Yet those who live in them are regarded as the lucky ones. Thousands and thousands can find no roof at all. They just sleep on the pavements, rolled up in blankets.

In fairness it most be added that Bombay not merely shows the horror of the housing problem but the appalling difficulties of solving it.

Outside the swarming slums there are new blocks of working class flats where there are conditions of air and light and space similar to housing estates in England. Yet they are virtually empty. Seventy-six out of one hundred and twenty-one of these blocks have been closed down altogether.

It is not a question of rents. They have come tumbling down and are now far below the economic levels. The flats ought to be let at 15 rupees a month; they can now be tenanted for five rupees a month.

It is just the conservatism of the east which still remains an unyielding brake on social reform.

But the European, too, has his exasperating conservatism. It takes the form of a ludicrous snobbishness.

It might be imagined that in a small community of Englishmen in a foreign land caste and class distinctions would be laughed out of existence. In fact, they flourish as they have not done in England for 40 years.

WHITE MAN CASTE.

In the best known clubs there is a rigid distinction between trade and commerce. If an aspirant for membership is in commerce committees tumble over themselves to elect him: if he is engaged in trade the doors are implacably closed against him.

But a man may be a clerk on the railway, and because he is in commerce be eligible for admission anywhere, while someone else far more worthy may be shut out because though being a managing director of a stores, he bears the stigma of trade.

The colour barriers on occasions are quite fantastic. They take not merely the ordinary form of social ostracism of the Eurasian, but in part include even the unfortunate Englishman who, for one reason or another, has never been Home, and therefore has earned the slightly sinister title of "domiciled resident." It is darkly hinted that he has "a touch of the country," and few can socially survive the description.

But apart from all the heat and dirt and ignorance and poverty and prejudice and intolerance that are the inevitable concomitant of life in India, Bombay at the same time discloses India's own peculiar charms.

A DREAM OF BEAUTY.

First there is its beauty. The view from the windows of the yacht club over the incomparable bay with its liners and its warships and its sailing boats shimmering in the sunlight on the background of the distant mountains, is a sight not easily forgotten.

A journey to Juhu Beach, just outside the town, is to be in the South Seas again.

There are superb stretches of sand and pinewoods coming down to the edge of them, and the warm breakers of the Indian Ocean, now getting larger and larger as the monsoon approaches.

Bombay is indeed a great gateway to the glories of India's scenery.

It is a gateway, too, to India's social attractions. Within the circle of the clubs, too rigid though it is, there is that infectious atmosphere of hospitality and companionship that is still to be found all over India.

Particularly is this true among the young men. What a time they have, too! The cost of living is far higher than in England, but then salaries are correspondingly large and they bring delights far out of the reach of all but the richest in England.

Men in banks, for instance, who at home would live in obscure lodgings and be hard pressed to afford a motor-bicycle, out here own hunters and dine every night at their clubs.

THE NEW TIME COMING.

Outside their own narrow social relationships there is a warm-hearted Liberalism about the majority of Bombay business men.

The Delhi settlement produced nothing but rejoicing here.

The older men realise that, whether they like it or not, conditions have changed, and they cannot expect the same rights and privileges as they had when they first came out.

The younger men who did not know the old India are prepared to accept and even welcome the new situation. The more thoughtful of them are busy now founding good-will leagues and co-operation movements.

The Willingdon Club, where Indians and Englishmen meet over golf and tennis, is now thoroughly established. The relationship, of course, is still shy and self-conscious, and it has not yet recovered from the wounds of the Civil Disobedience movement.

But the will to friendship is there, and it is bound to win through in the end.

In this direction Bombay is in advance of the rest of India. But if—to adapt an old cliche—what Bombay thinks to-day India will think to-morrow, then the transition from the old dogma of subservience to the new policy of partnership will be far less difficult than was originally believed.

The Imperial Tentacles

The 'Daily Telegraph" writes:-

Lord Trenchard raised in the House of Lords a question which has for a long time been a source of disquiet to those who study our Imperial position in its broader aspects, and which has grown greatly in importance with the coming about of recent political changes in the Middle East, and the development of long-distance air transport. He pressed the need for an inquiry directed to the unification of control and policy in the Middle East, and asked for a statement of the Government's intentions. British interests in the wide region known by that name have been of high importance ever since our position in India was established, and were doubled with the opening of the Red Sea route. In the Persian Gulf, bound up as the control of it is with the welfare and security of India and the maintenance of an extensive trading position, we have long enjoyed a position of control which no other Power has questioned. We have to-day our special and difficult responsibilities in Irak, Palestine, and Transjordania. From Aden to the Gulf a vast body of British commitments and responsibilities, strategic, political, and commercial, are concentrated; and the view of which Lord Trenchard made himself the spokesman is that these should be brought under a unified control in London.

They are at present dealt with by three Governments—those of Great Britain, India, and the Bombay Presidency—and six Departments. Both Lord Plumer, with his experience of administration in Palestine, and Lord Lloyd, with his unique knowledge of the affairs of the whole region, strongly supported the argument for a single direction in Whitehall. The need is the more pressing with the constitutional future in India so uncertain as it is. Lord Passfield, whose personal preference for a broad measure in the interests of efficiency and economy can hardly be in doubt, expressed in his reply the official view that the difficulties in the way were insuperable. But he gave the important assurance that all decisions of policy in regard to the Middle East would remain, as they are now, in the hands of the Cabinet; and that there would be no departing from this policy despite "any changes which they might expect of foresee." In the absence of a more imaginative handling of Empire problems this is a pledge the honouring of which must be firmly exacted.

DISCONTENT IN MORVI

Allegations Against Police

(From Our Correspondent).

RANPUR, June 22.

There is discontent in Morvi regarding a recent action of the police authorities. The public's resolve to protest against this by observing hartal for three days opened the eyes of the authorities to the seriousness of the situation. A son of a very rich gentleman was arrested for stealing a coat on the river bank! The Thakore Sahib arrived immediately, enquired after the boy's health, inspected the spot where the boy was, it is alleged beaten, and investigated the matter officially and non-officially. He is said to have rebuked the public for observing hartal. The officials concerned are suspended and investigations are going on.

Another incident has deepend the discontent. Sjt. Lavanprasad of Jamnagar fame, was given notice by the Police Superintendent prohibiting him from lecturing in Morvi and the public is surprised at this order.

The Kathiawar Khoja Youth League Conference is going to be held at Rajkot on July 11 and 12. Preparations are in progress for propaganda work.

The "Saurastra" publishes views of Sjt. Ramanand Chatterjee about a daily English paper for ventilating the grievances of Indian States. There was a move in Kathiawar for the publication of an English weekly. Many prominent Congressment of Kathiawar support their scheme.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS TELLS.

Mr. Rajagopalachari's Tribute To Volunteers.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar in the course of a statement says:—

"It is only those who know the mentality of the Indian victim of liquor that can understand how picketing within the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin pact can be successful, as it has been in the 50 shops that are being peacefully picketed in Coimbatore District.

The European and American Temperance Reformer and the European Administrator would naturally believe that without force physical intimidation of some kind it would be impossible that a couple of volunteers standing at the approach to a liquor shop would keep away all the customers of a tavern, but he who knows the strength of the public opinion and the sense of the sin that prevails among the people of India in regard to indulgence in liquor can understand how easy it is to stop the evil by an appeal recognised by societies and made in its name.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.

There have been complaints made by the Congress Volunteers and Householders that liquor is now being sold by the Vendors in unlicensed places. It is quite clear that this is being done with the knowledge and connivance of Officials whose duty under ordinary circumstances would have been to prevent such sales, but a feeling that the Congress is interfering with normal business, and that the vendors should be helped somehow to caray on their business very probably prevents interference with this illicit traffic. The Congress of course cannot and does not expect much co-operation from the Government Officials. We can expect only a bare toleration of our activities. There is no use therefore complaining to the authorities even if we are not able to get the names of offending vendors and the places where illicit sales are going on. If the officials show readiness to receive reports and to put down illicit sales we should of course assist the maintenance of law by giving information wherever we have it. But ordinarily I do not expect this readiness and I do not think there is any good in wasting our energies.

This illicit sale is not a real illicit traffic for it is nearly the licensed vendor selling licensed liquor at different places with the knowledge of the authorities. It is only a part and I am sure a small part of the sale which would otherwise have been carried on publicly at the licensed shops if there had been no picketing. It is a result of its own commiseration for the vendors whom the Officials think they should help in some way. Personally I am convinced that the vendors are indulging in this illicit sale, more to break the back of the campaign and by discouraging the volunteers, than to make any profit thereby. It is not possible for them to carry on any business in such illicit manner, they will be cheated by their own agents. It will be too expensive and after all it is only a few people that will take advantage of such illicit sales. Volunteers need not therefore be discouraged by boastful assertions about illicit sale on the part of those interested in the liquor drink or by alarmous reports of other people. The volunteers throughout the centres that I have visited have been scrupulously observing the truce and restrictions of peaceful picketing. In some places the vendors have used violence against the volunteers but they have made no complaints to the Magistrates nor appealed for Police assistance; they have received assaults without retaliation.

SECRET OF SUCCESS.

The secret of success in Coimbatore District is the manner in which members of wealthy and influential landholders and others who ordinarily kept away from Political movement have taken up active work in this campaign against drink. The Congress workers have fully welcomed and utilized the services of these men of position; indeed the old Congress men have chosen to remain in the back ground and give Congress Offices to those gentlemen. This is the true way to secure help and secure success."

THE PROME SCANDAL

Wanted Independent Inquiry.

The New Burma writes:—

We are glad that the Government has issued an explanation regarding the circumstances under which the heads of some rebels were cut off and brought to Prome by the Government forces. Though it is re-assuring to learn that a full inquiry will be held into the responsibility of all persons connected with the whole affair, we feel constrained to say that the explanation of the Government is marked both by anomaly and inconsistency. Going through a portion of the "communique" containing the explanation, it seems that the act of beheading the rebels in the particular circumstances of the incident has been held by the Government as necessary. But in the next portion, the general disapproval of the Government is fairly evident as it is mentioned therein that "the Commissione issued an order that on no account were heads to be brought in for purposes of indentification or for any other purpose in future."

What we cannot understand is the hesitation on the part of the Government to condemn unreservedly and unconditionally the act of beheading the dead rebels. One would have expected that the Government would unequivocally condemn the particular act of cutting off the heads of rebels in Prome district. But, the statement of the Government amounts to saying that repetition of such acts in future would be prevented and that the particular incident in question was due to circumstances that necessitated indentification. This half-hearted reproach on the part of the Government is hardly adequate especially when we take into account the monstrosity of the act that distinctly impairs the fair name of the Government for civilised form of administration. Though the Government promises to make full inquiry into the responsibility of all persons connected with the whole affair, we are afraid that the inquiry would be clearly prejudiced when the Government itself, according to the statement contained in the 'communique,' is bent upon regarding the tragic incident at Prome as being necessitated by circumstances.

Nevertheless, we would refrain from making further comments just now but we would hope that the inquiry promised by the Government would be a real inquiry and not a mere whitewash. The inquiry should verify whether there is any truth in the version of the subordinate officers to the effect that the heads of the rebels were cut off for the purpose of identification only. The information that we have is that the heads of the rebels were cut off and exhibited for the purpose of disproving the alleged invulnerable qualities of the rebels. It now remains for the Government to inquire whether, in addition to the hideous act of beheading the rebels, the heads were exhibited to the public gaze. But whether or not there was deliberate attempt to expose the human heads to the public, the fact remains that the heads were arrayed on a table in the open when a good crowd of the public could, or rather did, gather round to see the ghastly sight of human heads.

"SERVE THY MOTHERLAND"
IS THE SACRED IDEAL OF
SHALIVAHAN "SHARADHA'S —SUPER GEM" VISHNU CINEMA

CURE FOR OBESITY
SLIMOIDS
"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless [illegible] scientifically prepared, and possessing [illegible] for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.
ITS INCONVENIENCE
In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage. At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.
And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through THEIR enforced inactivity are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life. Re. 1-12-0 a bottle.
M. T. MADON & CO.
(Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Any chronic RHEUMATISM will STOP in a DAY.
RHEUMINE—RHEUMATIC--TABLETS
Wonderful Formula of Dr. J. Plateau of Paris, and/or
VA-RHEUM-OIL
From a formula by great Hakim Jamaspa.
Both these excellent specifics are for the ARTICULAR, MUSCULAR and INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, STIFFNESS of JOINTS, PARALYSIS ETC.
Also invaluable for NEURALGIA, COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, CRAMPS.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:— M. T. MADON & CO., (Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY 3.
Poona Branch;—MADON PHARMACY, 323, Main Street, POONA.

REGINA
HAIR RESTORER
For Restoring Grey or Fading Hair to its Natural Colour.
NOT A DYE
Shake the bottle thoroughly, and apply by means of a brush or sponge, rubbing well into the roots of the hair daily until desired depth of colour is obtained. Afterwards it is only necessary to apply every few days.
REGINA TROCHIPAL HAIR RESTORER does not stain the skin or the pillow-case.
KEEPS AGE AT BAY.
M. T. MADON & CO.,
Crawford Market, —— BOMBAY.

BOMBAY YARN MARKET.

Better Feeling.

Bombay, June 24.

The important event during the week has been the announcement by President Hoover of the Moratorium for one year of the Moratorium in connection with the International debts incurred during the War and this has caused sensational improvement in prices of almost all commodities immediately after the announcement. As a result New York and Liverpool Cotton prices recorded a big advance and it was naturally followed by a substantial rise in the local Cotton market particularly on Monday.

So far as the Yarn and Cloth markets are concerned, whilst there has been a better feeling alround prices have not shown any definite improvement as yet, inasmuch as owing to continued depression during the last several months dealers and consumers have been too unwilling to follow any sudden advance in Cotton. It is believed however in the Trade circles all over the world that the bold step taken by President Hoover will put an end to the continued heavy depression which has been in evidence since last several months and whilst no sane businessman expects any rapid improvement in price it is believed that the worst is about over and a gradual improvement will be in sight soon after the general confidence is restored. There have been increased enquiries in the yarn market during the last two days and there has been some improvement in turnover, but the prices offered by the dealers and up-country consumers are yet much too low compared with the Cotton prices and naturally the Mills have been very unwilling to make any sales. As a result therefore sales of any importance are not in evidence but the undertone is very steady.

Monsoon has unfortunately not started yet and this has been causing much anxiety amongst the Trade. On the whole the outlook is more hopeful than is the last several weeks and whilst much more will depend upon the course of the Cotton prices in the next few days the feeling has been now more optimistic than before.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester prices are yet very unsettled and business is almost in very small lots. Due to absence of demand, prices in stocks have been going down with the result that dealers complain of very heavy loss particularly in this class of goods. Naturally, therefore, they do not repeat any business in such yarns. Fears of Boycott are also coming in their way at the moment.

JAPANESE YARNS.

The improvement in Cotton prices has had some effect on the prices of Japanese yarns during the week. Stocks are not large and there has been better demand for several yarns—particularly Mercerised and others. Forward business is very limited.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The position in Artificial Silk yarns is as bad as before and reports from almost all consuming districts are far from encouraging. Punjab reports very heavy decline in consumption of Artificial Silk yarns particularly due to competition from Japanese Taffetta cloth as a result of which consumers are extremely tired and have been suffering from heavy losses in their cloth. It is further reported that some of the consumers have been now taking to Cotton yarns and producing Khaddar and such other cloth which comparatively pays them slightly better and in which they do not experience as much difficulty of competition as much difficulty of competition as in Artificial Silk Cloth. Quick sales as in Artificial Silk Cloth. Naturally therefore the consumption of Artificial Silk yarns is gradually dwindling particularly in the Punjab. In Southern Indian markets the sales are yet possible at a price, but the reports from that centre are also not so encouraging. Stocks in Bombay as well as in Madras and various other centres are getting larger and larger owing to heavy arrivals during the last few months with the result that prices are more inclined to decline during the next few days.

INDIAN YARNS.

The prospects of general and world wide improvemnt in Trade as a result of the Hoover announcement have naturally produced optimistic feeling amongst our mills and a sharp rise in Cotton prices have produced further confidence in them. Many of the mills have been showing firm attitude and are not willing to part with their stocks at anything less than the replacing costs. There has not been similar improvement in yarn and cloth markets but it is believed that if Cotton prices remain steady and confidence has been gradually restored in the Mercantile community, it is very likely that better prices will be paid by he dealers and consumers in course of time. In the hopes of improvement our Mills have been quoting about quarter anna per lb. higher in all yarns from Monday onwards, but so far no sales of importance have been reported. The future tendency of the market however seems to be hopeful and we expect gradual improvement alround.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, June 24.

KHADE.—

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Textile	0 8 0
Century	0 7 9
Karimbhoy	0 7 6
Moon	0 8 0
E. D.	0 7 9

LONG CLOTH (full weight 34-40 In)

	Per lb.
Century 91½-92½	0 11 3
Century 6404-8705	0 12 0
Fazal (Mahal)	0 11 6
Pehlad	0 11 3
Pabanty (Phoolmala)	0 11 3
Manekji (Patangia	0 0 0
Daud Sahib	0 10 9

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303

	Per lb.
Rechal	0 12 0
Moon J	0 12 0
David	0 12 0
Phoenix	0 12 0
Apollo	0 0 0
Hindustan	0 12 0
Crown	0 12 0

LONG CLOTH Quality.

Apollo	0 11 3
Century	0 11 9
Devid	0 11 3
Jam	0 11 6
Mahar	0 11 3
Spring	0 11 9
Jecob	0 11 3

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In.

	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 10 9
Spring (Merchant)	0 10 9
Century (Bugle)	0 10 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 10 9
Apollo (Pyala)	0 10 6
Sakuntla	0 10 9
Pehlad (Shwala)	0 10 3
Devid	0 10 6
Atlas	0 10 6
Maher	0 10 9
Jubili	0 10 0
Sundri	0 10 9

SALITA.

	Per lb.
Tata	0 10 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 10 0

DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	0 12 0
Textile (Bycycle)	0 11 9
Century	0 12 0
Jecob	0 11 9
Mun Mill	0 12 0
Devid	0 11 3
Barsi	0 11 0

DHOOTIES 10 Yards.

Spring (Balance)	0 11 6
Textile (Cycycle)	0 11 6
Century	0 11 6
Jecob	0 11 6
Mun Mill	0 11 9
Devid	0 11 3
1986 Tata	0 11 0

GIN COLOURED.

	Per Piece.
B 1515 Ratilal	9 0 0
A 1515 Tulsidas	8 12 0
779 (Balance)	10 2 0
4141 (Balance)	10 2 0
MBW Century	10 0 0
EWB Maneckji	9 3 0

LEPAD Big Size.

	Per lb.
Spring	0 10 9
Textile	0 11 0
Century	0 10 9
Moon	0 10 9
Devid	0 10 9
Apollo	0 10 9

MARKIN JAPAN (Indian quality).

	Per Piece.
Toyo Podar	0 0 0
1098	0 0 0
9810	0 0 0
42042	9 0 0
3810	9 8 0
Century	0 0 0
3838	6 12 0
4038	0 0 0
4138	7 7 0
4438	0 0 0
2142	0 0 0
4488	7 12 0

BLACK CHECK.

5800 Sholapur	7 8 0

DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.

	Per lb.
Pehlad	0 14 6
Framji	0 0 0
City	0 15 0

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON

Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. Sept. 1930 to 31st August 1931 113,319 bales.

American cotton arrived in India 1st Sept. 1930 to 18th June 1931 163,520 bales.

American cotton at Sea for India 9,749 bales.

CASH BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Balance on 28th Feb. 1931	
In District Treasuries	2,31,10
With the Imperial Bank India	7,80,57
Total	10,31,67
Balance on 31st March 1931	
In District Treasuries	3,79,30
With the Imperial Bank of India	13,49,37
Total	17,28,67
Balance on 30th April 1931	
In District Treasuries	2,64,48
With the Imperial Bank of India	12,15,27
Total	14,79,75
Balance on 31st May 1931	
In District Treasuries	2,22,00
With the Imperial Bank of India	17,31,13
Total	19,53,70

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.

BOMBAY, June 19.

Receipts for week ending 18th June:—

	1931. Bales.	1930. Bales.
Bengals	1620	1282
Oomras	6407	9613
Dholleras	8313	2457
Broach	1132	171
Southerns	5002	13424
Persians	7	....
Americans	13255	1112
Egyptians	1562	628
E. Africans	6409	271
Other sorts	....	....
Total	43907	28961

Exports for week ending 18th June:—

	Bales.
United Kingdom	4126
Continent	8641
China	16401
Japan	19693
Coast Ports	1900
Total	50760

Afloat in Harbour:—

Europe	2742
China, Japan and Coast Ports	14039
Total	16781

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 18th June:—

1930-31	3156016
1929-30	3307072

Exports from 1st Sept. to 18th June:—

	1930-31
United Kingdom	76252
Continent	464241
China	359330
Japan	1194711
Coast Ports	20887
U. S. A.	2423
	1929-30
Total	2117844
China	343384
Japan	1000952
Coast Ports	26393
U. S. A.	32349
Total	2134073
United Kingdom	74908
Continent	661782

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept 1930 to 18th June 1931 181,319 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 18th June 1931 694,546 bales.

Same period last year 715,708 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 18th June 1931 915,080 bales.

Same time last year 1,232,316 bales.

G. I. P. RLY. NAGPUR, WORKERS SITUATION DESPERATE.

WIRE TO VICEROY TO ORDER ENQUIRY.

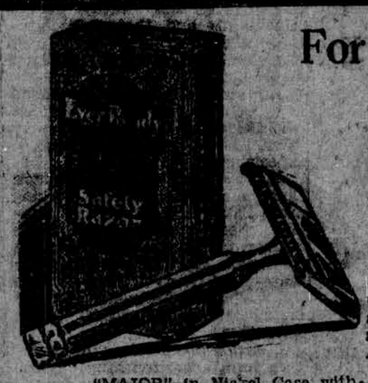
NAGPUR, June 24.

The Nagpur G.I.P. Rly. Workshop situation is getting scandalous. Complaints of ousted workmen whose places have been filled by Sikhs through Amarsingh, an Overseer, are unheeded.

Workmen met in a meeting and authorised Tukaram, a carpenter to send the following wire to H. E. the Viceroy:

"Strikers though present are passed by and their posts are being filled by Sikhs through Amarsingh, Overseer. Deliberate and defiant victimisation is supported by the Divisional and Resident Engineers. The situation is desperate. Pray order independent enquiry and redress of grievances."

Use POONA MILLS
PURE SWADESHI
Fine Dhoties, Saries, Mulls, Shirtings, Twill, Crepe, Doris, etc,
RECOMMENDED BY
Syt. Kelkar and Syt. Tulpule, President, Poona City Congress Committee.
For Not making KHADI Since 1920
To Protect Hand-made KHADI
Selling Agents:— Syt. Manubhai Mohanlal & Co., Gamraj Gally, Mulji Jetha Market, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:— Syt. Govindlal Mukundlal & Co., 58/64, Customs House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.


For A Clean Smooth Shave
USE THE WORLD FAMOUS
EVER-READY RAZORS AND BLADES
MADE IN AMERICA BY THE AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CORPORATION.
EVER-READY BLADES have Sharpest Edge in the world. No other blades will give you such keen, quick and clean shaving results. Feel the cosy velvet touch after each shave. New improved utility model just out. And also other fancy models as under:—
"MAJOR" in Nickel Case with 5 Blades ..... Rs. 3.
"CROWN" in Nickel Box with 5 Blades ..... Rs. 3.
"ENSIGN" in Celluloid Case with 2 Blades ..... Re. 1.
"WALL CABINET" can be attached to wall with 2 Blades ..... Annas 12.
"POPULAR" Pocket case with 2 Blades ..... Annas 12
Ever-Ready as shown in this picture with 1 Blade ..... Annas 6.
CAN BE HAD EVERYWHERE or write to Sole Agents:—
Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SIMPLEST! SUREST!! SAFEST!!
INVESTMENT
In
STATES BANK CASH BONDS

1931-1934 OF RS. 100 EACH.
Absolutely free from risks of forfeiture or lapses.
Payable Cash Rs. 85 or monthly Instalments of Rs. 2/8 ranging over 3 years.
These Bonds are redeemable after three years for Rs. 100.
If Cashed earlier but not before six months from date of issue actual deposits with interest at 5½ (Five and half) per cent paid.
Even in case the Bonds are surrendered before six months from date of issue, actual deposits with interest at 4½ (Four and half) per cent. are paid after a week's notice.
WRITE IMMEDIATELY TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT.
HEAD OFFICE:— Belanganj, Agra.
BRANCHES:— Agra (Raja-ki-mandi and Johri Bazaar), Ajmer, Amritsar (Pay Office) Beawar, Cawnpore, Chakwal, Dhudial, Gujrat, Jhelum, Lalamusa, Lahore, Lyallpur and Kishengarh.
BRANCHES TO OPEN SHORTLY:— Patna, (Bihar) Rangoon (Burma) and Rawalpindi (Punjab).
Agents and Correspondence all over India. All sorts of banking business transacted.
Apply for particulars to:— The SECRETARY, INDIAN STATES BANK, LTD., Head Office or any of the branches.

Don't Neglect Your Teeth
NOR EXPERIMENT WITH TOOTH PASTE
USE
NEEM
TOOTH PASTE
THE BEST KNOWN DENTAL CREAM HAVING HIGHLY DEODORANT & GERMICIDAL PROPERTIES OF NEEM
The CALCUTTA CHEMICAL Co., LTD.
BALLYGUNGE—CALCUTTA.

SOLD EVERY WHERE.
Wholesale Distributors:—
BENGAL WATER PROOF WORKS, 367, Hornby Road, Bombay.
V. PRABHA & CO., Sandhurst Road (near Tram Terminus).

WONDERFUL BOOK ON MAGIC

MAGIC MANUAL. A full expose of modern miracles. You can perform them by reading this book. Every secret explained so clearly that even children can perform them. It explains how to cut a man's head off and put it in a platter a yard from his body. How to hypnotise and make a lady sleep. The art of Ventriloquism. How to bring a dead bird to life. How to eat fires, knives and forks, how to walk on burning red-hot iron rods. How to make Ghosts appear and spirit mysteries. How to perform the magic of stabbing a boy through a basket and taking him out without any injury. Tricks with Cards Coins and Handkerchiefs fully explained and illustrated. In this advertisement we mention a few wonders of magic but the book contains numerous up-to-date tricks of magic which are not published any where. Read and learn them. Price Re. 1-8.
MYSTERIES OF MAKING LOVE. A very useful book for the married or those who are contemplating marriage. Price As. 12.
PRIVATE WORDS FOR THE MARRIED COUPLE Price As. 12.
HUNDRED WAYS OF KISSING GIRLS. Illustrated Price Re. 1-8.
Booksellers & Publishers, 228, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.
THE UNITED TRADING CO.

BISCUITS & CONFECTIONERY
Awarded GOLD MEDALS & MERIT CERTIFICATES at various exhibitions.
INSIST ON
RENOWN'S
which have been certified by the CONGRESS BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.
THE RENOWN BISCUIT CO., LTD.,
Connaught Road, Byculla, Bombay 12.
Agents Wanted.
Tel.: RENOWNBIS. Bombay. Telephone: 42272

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The Purely Indian Absolutely Indian
THE
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INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
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PROUD OF HAVING MEN LIKE
Sir NILRATAN SIRCAR, Kt. M.A.M.D., D.C.L., M.L.C.
Sir HARI SANKAR PAUL, Kt.,
Mr. J. N. Basu, M.A., B.L., M.L.C.
Rai BAHADUR SATISH CHANDRA CHAUDHURI of the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.,
Mr. S. BHATTACHERJEE, of the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.,
BHATTACHERJEE CHAUDHARI & Co., Managing Agents.
B. B. MOZUMDAR, B.A., LL.B., Secretary.
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Special Revival Scheme DISABLEMENT BENEFITS and LADIES INSURANCE
Calculate and Compare the Lowest Premiums
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NAKRA SONS & CO., Chief Agents, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.
PADAM P. D. GATI & CO., Chief Agents, Gujarat & Kathiawar, AHMEDABAD.
NUNDRAM UTTAMCHAND & SONS, Chief Agents, Sind & Baluchistan, KARACHI.

"NO RELIC OF DECAY."

Mr. Macdonald And Empire.

The Prime Minister, in an Empire Day message broadcast from Lossiemouth in mail week, said that the Imperial and the India Conferences in London showed that the British Empire was no dead relic of history—no unity founded on force and kept by coercion.

There had been in the past mighty powers which had been doomed to decay because when conditions changed, they could not change in response. History used them, found them no longer serviceable, and swept them on one side in the onward march of humanity.

"There are too many forces of separation in the world to-day trying to break abruptly with the past, whose way is by revolution and legal or physical force, and the Empire is peculiarly open to their attacks," declared Mr. MacDonald.

MADNESS OF REVOLUTION.

The deplorable breakdown in world economic conditions brought cares innumerable to one holding the office he did. There were other cares as great of which few people thought; they were those of how to maintain an open road for evolution, acting on good will, and so prevent the control of revolution, whose madness was not without attraction, to people just awakened to self-respect. The results of that control were bound to be deplorable. Making the pursuit of the better way attractive is one of the greatest tasks imposed on them by present Imperial conditions.

"The British Empire is proving itself to be adaptable, and has the genius of being responsive to the needs of changing times. It is showing its capacity to live under new forms. In doing that it is giving a new great service to mankind. The nations of the British Commonwealth are indicating how it is possible, without any sacrifice to the pride and freedom of independent nationhood, to live and work together as members of one great world organisation."

BRITISH LESSON TO WORLD.

The spirit they sought was that which, while respecting itself, found both its freedom and comfort as an organic part of a wide unity and co-operating service. The peoples of the world through the League of Nations had to realise that same ideal of frank trustfulness and mutual helpfulness, for if they failed in that, their ever-increasing capacity for destruction would make the very progress of mankind in knowledge and skill a menacing peril.

"Let us hope the day will dawn," Mr. MacDonald said, "when all the nations of the world will be able to meet at Geneva, not even thinking of how to prevent war, but taking it for granted that war is quite out of date and out of the question, and working out the problems and the common activities of people, conferring over their own affairs, but inspired and guided by the consciousness of a wider unity in honour, justice, and responsibility."

PROBLEM OF INDIA.

At the Indian Conference they were face to face with another insistent problem of the modern world. Given that the free and equal association of nations was possible where there were no very great differences between their respective culture and civilisation, how were they to bring about a similar relationship between peoples strikingly different in colour, language, manner of living, religion, and tradition? "How are we to effect the transition from a relationship of tutelage to a relationship of free membership in the same human family?

NO PUTTING CLOCK BACK.

Here again we must remember whenever these questions are put to us, either in a ripened form, as in India, or in an earlier phase, as everywhere else, where we are responsible for the affairs of other races, that the clock can never go back nor even stand still.

The expansion in Empire must be more and more an expansion of constitutional liberty finding new forms and methods of expression. The greatness of our Empire and its success must depend more and more in its forms and in the political life of its various parts.

"It must, indeed, permit and help all its component parts to grow in full stature, to pass from the nursery and the school to the open road of adult life. It must mete out justice between man and man, community and community, inspiring confidence and evoking no lasting resentments.

"Thus, and thus only, can we fulfil our function in the world and make our future history as splendid as our past has been."

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AT SIMLA

Numerous Improved Charka Models

SIMLA, June 14.

The number of applications for patents filed during 1930 was 1,099, as compared with 1,392 filed in 1929. Out of the applications, 212 originated in India, and the remaining 887 came from abroad. Four applications were from women inventors.

"CHARKHA" PATENTED.

A conspicuous feature worth mentioning in connection with the applications for patent filed in 1930, is the effort made by a large number of Indian inventors for perfecting the "Charkha", or the hand-spinning wheel. The attention which the "Charkha" has received from inventors has been somewhat spasmodic. During the period of eleven years, from 1910-1920, there was not a single application for a patent relating to the 'charkha' in 1921, however, there was an intense propaganda in the country for popularising the 'charkha', and there were suddenly 11 applications during the year, dealing with improved 'charkhas.'

Since then, there was a decline in the number of inventions in the field, and there were only six applications dealing with the 'Charkha' in 1922, nil in 1923 and 1924 and a total of only five during the period of five years from 1925-29. In 1930 there was again a sudden increase, and the number of such applications filed during the year, reached a record figure of 19.

PRIZE INCENTIVE.

The great prize offered by the All-India Spinners' Association for an efficient 'charkha' was, in a large measure, responsible for the strong incentive given to a number of inventors engaged in this field. Practically all the improvements proposed in connection with the 'charkha' aimed at carving out continuously and automatically the operations of initially drawing and twisting the cotton fibres, of spinning and twisting the thread and of spinning the yarn.

Improvements relating to high-draft and ring spinning machinery received attention from abroad.

LOOMS.

Power looms engaged the special attention of inventors from Japan and the United Kingdom, and hand looms received the attention of Indian inventors.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

Increased activity was noticed during the year in connection with means for improving the efficiency and the durability of vacuum discharged electrical apparatus. Inventions relating to electrical totalizator systems for providing increased facility, economy, and expeditiousness in working, also showed an increase during the year. The silmultaneous registration of bets already registered, and the transferring of totals to the central equipment, were among the objects aimed at by the inventors.

VITAMIN RESEARCH.

The research that have ben carried out in recent years on vitamins, especially the synthesis of vitamin "D" by irradiating ergosterol with ultra violet rays, have contributed to an increased number of applications concerning food preparations that would compensate for nutritional deficiencies. The inventions were concerned with the preparation or the partial purification of vitamin extracts, by treating foodstuffs with organic solvents containing stabilising agents and concentrating the extracts by using activated carbon for selectively absorbing the vitamins.

AGRICULTURE.

No review of the trend of inventions patented in India during the year will be complete without a reference to the activity of inventors in the field of agriculture and irrigation. The number of inventions for agricultural implements was generally less in 1930 than in 1929. One of the Indian applications relating to a plough was for the attaching by means of the draught poleo so as to reduce the jerks on the necks of the animals.

As before, applications for the improved Persian wheels and water lifts were contributed by the Punjab and the United Provinces. Improved machines were devised for husking 'Mashoon Dhal,' for cleaning rice, for conditioning grain, for crushing sugarcane and for cracking nuts.

TEA MANUFACTURE.

There was a steady progress in the inventions relating to the manufacture of tea, the objects aimed at being to regulate the pressure under which the leaf is rolled so as to rupture the cells, and to control artificially the withering of the plucked leaves, by using preconditioned air, and thereby make the withering process independent of the changes in the atmospheric conditions.

NAGPUR'S RECEPTION TO SETH GOVINDDASS

Foreign Cloth Shop Keepers Sign Congress Pledge

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 25.

A rousing reception was given to Seth Govinddas of Jubbulpore at a meeting held in Vyankatesh Theatre last evening with Seth Poonamchand Ranka in the chair. Speeches were made by Messrs. Ranka, Abhyanker and Dharmadhikari eulogising the services of Seth Govinddas for the country's cause.

PREPARE FOR NEXT "WAR."

Replying to the tributes Seth Govinddas emphasised the need for Congress propaganda in the villages. He also exhorted the audience to be prepared for the next "War" which, he thought, would be be resumed.

SALE OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPPED.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops commenced to-day under the auspices of the Congress Committee. The sale of foreign cloth is stopped almost completely. A large number of merchants have signed the Congress pledge already not to sell foreign cloth. The remaining, it is hoped, have agreed to sign.

HOW LOCARNO TREATY WAS BEGUN

INN AS WORLD'S TRIBUNE

Stresemann's Way

It is one of innumerable vivid sketches in Antonina Vallentin's brilliant study of "Stresemann," published by Constable (15s.)

Stresemann and Lord D'Abernon both disquieted. The Minister alarmed by news that Chamberlain was planning a security pact—virtually a military alliance—with France; the Ambassador disturbed by fears that Government would be thrown into the arms of Russia.

Stresemann in his room in the Wilhelmstrasse is explaining his idea.

"Two heads emerged from the darkness of the room, the heavy tanned face of the Secretary of State, with its prominent nose and heavy-lidded, goggling eyes, in strong contrast with the other's narrow brow and silver hair.

THINKING VISUALLY

One by one the sentences fell from the German's lips, and as he was accustomed to think visually, he wrote them down on a large sheet of paper in front of him, because he found expressions come more easily if he wrote them down.

"Lord D'Abernon nodded to himself from time to time, then he pulled a stump of pencil from his pocket, which was quite lost in the grasp of his enormous hand, pushed back his loose black sleeves and wrote on the shinning starched white surface of his cuffs.

"The words that he wrote down in this way—one that was very usual with him—were the first intimation to the world of the first great treaty of peace between the Western Powers."

That talk led to Locarno, to Geneva, to the whole series of negotiations that brought Germany back from the ostracism of the post-war years into the family of Great Powers.

It brought the liberation of German soil from foreign occupation. But before that day came Gustav Stresemann was dead, worn out by the struggle that earned him the title of "Greatest German statesman since Bismarck"—and the malevolent hatred of German Nationalists.

His was a strange story—this devoted Monarchist who became the cornerstone of the Republic, this passionate militarist who became an apostle of peace this retrenchment Nationalist who became a prophet Internationalism.

Dr. Vallentin tells it graphically.

Stresemann, the statesman. Streseman, the man.

She recalls those evenings in Geneva, when "Chamberlain has withdrawn from the gaze of common mortals into the fastness of the Hotel Beau Rivage."

"The small smoky tavern called the 'Bavaria'.... There Stresemann sat on a narrow bench at a primitive table, on which stood a rising pile of beer saucers; his own caricature looked down upon him from the wall.

JOKES AND ANGER

"A roar of laughter—a joke went the round—a political argument flammed up into a quarrel....but above all the noise and laughter and disputes rose Stresemann's voice and transformed this absurd little tavern, this throng of people, this casual good-fellowship, into a tribune of the world."

We miss Stresemann at Geneva these days: the twinkling blue eyes and the great laugh in the "Bavaria" or the lounge of the Metropole; the vigorous common sense of him in Council or Assembly.

And Europe misses him, too.—"Daily Herald."

TUBERCULOSIS
IS A CURABLE DISEASE.
Prof. Dr. M. D. WOLFF-EISNERS' (Berlin University) Curative Treatment of TUBERCULOSIS
by SANTUBEN Cure
(based on over 20 years' experience in Tuberculosis research and approved and tested on 20,000 cases).
Supported by Lt.-Col. F. E. Guntur, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., and all other prominent Medical men and Specialists in lung-disease.
The fact discovered in post-mortem examination that practically 90 per cent. cases of Tuberculosis have been cured is a logical proof that
TUBERCULOSIS is a curable disease
and consequently that it should not be beyond human power to find a remedy for the disease when we see that Nature when left to herself can bring about a perfect cure in so many cases.
After long years of careful experiments, Prof. Dr. Wolff-Eisner has finally been able to determine that the poison of Bacteria is capable of bringing about deaths in those cases where it is not stopped and held back on its way to the centre of life. A few days ago at German-Russian Medical Congress held in Konigsberg (Prussia) the learned Professor was able to give a complete account for the utilization of branches of medicines about Tuberculosis that the goal had already been reached.
The treatment which is carried out by external and internal means is called the
SANTUBEN TREATMENT.
It cures Tuberculosis, including all complaints of Catarrhal nature, light and medium cases which move between turban 2 and 3, also second stage of Tubercle forming in the lung and other organs.
By the use of Santuben the grave general symptoms of Tuberculosis disappear very rapidly. A subjective well feeling sets in, coughing stops, appetite and bodily weight increases, temperature falls, night sweats are reduced and finally the Tubercle bacilli in the Sputum disappear.
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Some other wonderful Preparations of Dr. Richard Weiss, Ph. D., M.D., F.C.S., Berlin (Germany):
VIRILINE (For Men)
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are the best specifics to create Rejuvenating effect, the regain of lost vigour and combat old age.
Supplied in Bottles of 40 and 100 Tablets.
CASANOVA CREAM.—A wonderful preparation for external use. The advantage of this Cream is a prolonged action especially in ejaculation precox.
Price Rs. 2-8 per Tube, sufficient for 30-40 applications.
PANCRESAL.—(In Diabetes-Mellitus).
Active Pancreas Hormone tablets to reduce Sugar Excretion within 1-3 days with certainty.
Price per Bottle Rs. 4.
LEANOGEN.—(In Obesity).
The harmless and effective Hormone Preparation to remove superfluous fat from the body.
Price Rs. 5 per Bottle.
AMURAL.—(Birth Control).
It prevents conception and infection and is quite safe.
Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
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Useful to all sound and sick, child and old.
Agreeably palatable, natural Rose Colour.
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Gujarat Pharmacy's SWADESHI
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SECOND and REVISED Edition of THE
Principles & Practice Of Dyeing
By Prof. R. C. Roy CHOWDHURY, Head of the Dyeing Department, Jagannath College, Dacca, is out. Price Rs. 4. To be had of the Dacca Chemical Stores, 14, Banglabazar, Dacca (Bengal). The book contains Chemical Technology of the textile fibres upto-date methods of dyeing and bleaching of cotton, jute, silk, artificial silk, wool and unions. It gives the practical, workable commercial methods of Dyeing and Bleaching and the principles underlying them. This is an excellent handbook for the Dyeing Masters and a help book for the learners.

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AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE indicated in heat LASSITUDE; TROPICAL Debility; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY and LIVER TROUBLES, ANAEMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc., Month's use bottle Rs. 5; Ext., Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 3-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—It did much good where other remedies failed. Mr. R. Carter, Bombay:— Your Nervinus is splendid quite a marvel. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon:—I cannot live without Nervinus, Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur Branch, Mihijan Telegraphic Address: "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR, or from:—Thomson & Taylor, Ltd., and Treacher & Co., Bombay and D Macedo and Co., Poona and Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.

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In two minutes effect.
Price: Rs. 2 per 20 pills.
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153, Gulalwadi, Bombay.
Office: Vadhwan City

ITALY'S TWO "FATHERS"

The Pope—And Mussolini

To cross the frontier into Italy is to find oneself back in the nursery. Abandon all adult pretensions, ye who enter here! No Italian will take them seriously for a single moment writes Mr. A. O. Roberts in "The New Statesman and Nation."

This tendency to treat one as a child, to take the foreigner forthwith under its wing, is at the same time one of the most charming and one of the most embarrassing attributes of the race. Sometimes, as in my own case, one experiences it the moment one enters the country. My baggage was being examined by a youthful and picturesque Customs officer. I produced a box of cigars and asked what I was supposed to pay. "Nothing," he replied with grave condescension, "because you have been straightforward—'perche Lei stato sincero.' And, saluting, he left me feeling very much like a preparatory schoolboy who has just been given a prize for good conduct. And from that moment, all the time I was in Italy I remained, as far as all my Italian acquaintances were concerned, a small boy, to be humoured, flattered, cajoled, sometimes even to be deceived; but never a grown-up person with the Views, Responsibilities and Principles upon which I had prided myself.

The Italian waiter who tells you a certain dish will be ready in "two minutes" has no intention of misleading you; he knows that, if you have no company to distract, you, you will find plenty to amuse you in studying the menu, wondering why macaroni is seldom called by that name in Italy, what exactly is meant by a beefsteak of veal, or by, what token a concoction which has nothing to do with England or with soup should be called "zuppa inglese." The two minutes may be pleasantly prolonged to five, ten or fifteen but to you they will seem only two or, at most, five. 'Cosi e se vi pare.' It is so if you think it is. Not for nothing are you in the country of Pirandello.

THE "APPOINTED FATHER"

This attitude of adult to infant, of father to son, which is the position instinctively taken up by every Italian, might be dismissed as a mere curiosity of race psychology were it not for its repercussion, at least as it appears to some observers, on contemporary Italian politics. One might indeed argue with a great show of truth that there is nothing in Signor Mussolini's policy that cannot be explained by his spontaneous conviction that the whole Italian nation constitutes a single family of which he is the appointed father. And the good Italian 'padre di famiglia,' it must be remembered, is much more than a mere breadwinner—he is the ruler, the teacher, the hero—presiding at the dinner-table, explaining the news of the day to a submissive wife or impressing his children by his superior knowledge, experience, capability. And Signor Mussolini has something of all this. What boy's heart can fail to swell as he watches the Duce on the news films, to-day in flying kit, to-morrow cleaving the seas in his fast motor-boat, or leaving the field after an international football match, driving his own high-power racing car? But more than the hero he is the teacher. Receiving a deputation of journalists, he reads them a lesson on the dangers of hyperbole or the evils of the sensational press. Addressing the farmers, he is the small-holder of Forli, the winner of the prize for the best wheat crop, earnestly imparting advice on soil treatment. Occasionally the teacher even gets the upper hand of the politician. It has been related—though I cannot vouch for the story—that on one occasion the Duce, when speaking from the balcony of the Palazzo Chigi to a crowd of several thousands, had occasion to refer to "the greatest Italian poet." "D'Annunzio," interjected one of his hearers. The Duce stopped dead. Here was a grave literary error to be corrected! "Who is the greatest Italian poet?" he demanded, very much in the tone of a school inspector. "Pascoli," answered one. The Duce shook his head. "Carducci," suggested another. The Duce waited again. Then the brightest boy in the class called out: 'Dante.' "Bravo!" replied Signor Mussolini: "Dante is the greatest Italian poet." And after this brief lesson in literary criticism the Prime Minister went on with his speech.

In a play little known to English readers one of the characters tells his wife: "Mary, if you had your way you would mother all the children in the village, and, what is more, *you would not let any other woman get near them.*" There is, similarly, in Signor Mussolini's paternalism an element of almost fierce exclusiveness. Profoundly convinced of the rightness of his policy he cannot brook interference or opposition. Those who disbelieve in Fascism are, in his eyes, not political opponents, but rebels and traitors—ungrateful children, if you like, who have raised their hands against their own father. If they continue in their rebellion, then they must be disinherited, expelled from the family and sent to languish in *confino*. Let them recant and they will be received back, if not as prodigal sons with fine raiment and fatted calf, at least with a measure of generous "forgiveness." This was dramatically illustrated at the Special Tribunal for the Defence of the State the other day, when one of the prisoners who had written a full apology to the Duce was acquitted while her two companions were condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment.

A RECENT PHENOMENON.

If in Italy this projection of the Latin patriarchal family idea into the national political system is a comparatively recent phenomenon, it must not be forgotten that it has been the guiding principle of the Roman Catholic religion since the establishment of the Papacy. The Italians, like all Catholics, regard and indeed address the Head of their Church as "Holy Father" and the Pope in turn invariably addresses his followers "dilettissimi figli"—dearly beloved children. And as the father of this large family the Pope claims to have the exclusive charge of the education of its members—a claim which has inevitably led to a clash with Italy's secular ruler.

Here is a source of conflict which neither the Conciliation nor the Concordat nor the subsequent *raprochement* between Church and State has so far been able to remove. The determination of both the Pope and the Duce to obtain exclusive control of primary education may be measured by Signor Mussolini's disclosure that the negotiations for the settlement of the Roman question were held up for twelve months owing to the Government's refusal to allow a revival of the Catholic Boy Scouts! Mussolini stood his ground and won.

It was a historic instance of Greek meeting Greek, for, in spite of profound differences of opinion on such paramount issues of war and peace, there is a curious similarity between not only the actions, but even the words, of the two men. "On this subject," said Signor Mussolini at the time of the Lateran controversies, "I am intractable." His Holiness, speaking more recently on the *Action francaise* question, declared: "It is not the Pope who will change." The Pope's appeal during an audience a short time ago to some French pilgrims to go home and testify that the Pope is in "excellent health" was echoed a few days later by Signor Mussolini, who, after riding his favourite horse and jumping over obstacles for over half an hour, leapt from the saddle among a deputation of admiring Italian journalists with the remark: "And now I authorise you to say that Mussolini is very ill!" In somewhat the same way the Pope's Christmas message of peace was followed almost immediately by some still more pacifist declarations by Signor Mussolini in a talk over the wireless.

It is not surprising, therefore, that as against the million or so youths and boys belonging to the Fascist *"Balilla"* the Pope should also have his own organisation of the *"Gioventu Cattolica,"* with a large but unspecified membership, and that in the absence of the summer camps and holiday cruises to which the Balilla are abundantly and pleasantly treated, the Holy Father should have recently extended and rendered perpetual that imposing list of indulgences to which, even by mere act of repentance *in articulo mortis*, the members of the "Catholic Youth" are entitled.

There are signs, however, that both the Pope and the Duce will henceforth act on the maxim "Divide et impera." One suspects at the same time that as long as Signor Mussolini is in power he will continue jealously to hold to his position as head of the Italian family. This need not, however, prevent his admitting the desirability of his "children" receiving strictly religious instruction at the hands of perhaps the most eminent of spiritual teachers.

Flight Of The Rupee

The City Editor of the "Daily Mail" wrote in mail week:—

No more convincing proof could be afforded of the damage done to Indian credit by Lord Irwin's policy of scuttle and surrender than the failure of the new India loan.

Of this week's offer of £10,000,000 6 per cent. Government of India Bonds 1933-34 at 100, the public has subscribed only 38 per cent., it being announced yesterday that underwriters have been left with 62 per cent. on their hands.

The result is significant. The previous offer, in February last, of £12,000,000 5½ per cent. Bonds at 97 was fully subscribed, though it started at a discount and has remained below par ever since.

The main reason for the chilly reception of the latest loan is the uneasiness which exists in the City with regard to the political and economic unsettlement in India.

LOANS TOO FREQUENT.

Misgiving is also felt at the frequency with which India Government loans are being floated on the London market. There have been four successive offers in the past 12 months, and the total offerings in that period aggregate £41,000,000. This amount is considerably greater than for the preceding five years.

After the repeated warnings from Viscount Rothermere, the investing public is showing reluctance to invest in these India loans.

The effect of the poor result of the latest loan issue will be salutary if it acts as a warning that the Indian nationalists are damaging the credit of India.

FLIGHT OF THE RUPEE.

While the British investor is being invited to put his savings into India, numbers of people in India, who know the true position, are taking their money out.

In fact, the City is inclined to the view that part of the reason for floating these India loans is to provide the sterling exchange against heavy sales of rupee currency.

As Lord Rothermere has emphasised, the Indian Nationalists who will dominate the proposed native Government, if they can achieve their purpose, have openly proclaimed their intention to repudiate all India debts to Britain.

This shows the vital need for financial safeguards. But there is no indication as yet of any safeguards on which the British investor can rely for the security of his capita.

RESEARCH INTO ADVERTISING

Impartial Committee Or A Chair Suggested

The endowment of a Chair of Advertising Research for the benefit of industry was suggested by Mr. R. J. Sykes, the retiring president of the Institute of Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising, at a meeting of the Institute in London in mail week.

"I desire to see a kind of Chair of Advertising Research endowed," said Mr. Sykes, "or an impartial and ad hoc Advertising Research Committee appointed by, perhaps, the Board of Trade and comprising the best advertising opinion, the best propaganda opinion, the best economic opinion, and the best industrial and trade opinion of the day, with terms of reference to inquire what contribution to the wealth and wellbeing of the nation is made by advertising, and to explore the directions and forms in which advertising can be further applied with benefit to trade and industry and the community at large."

If they could get the merits of advertising once officially hallmarked by really expert opinion it would do more for industry than anything that had yet been done.

One of the greatest and most admirably organised services in the country was the press. It had representatives in every centre of industry in this and every country in the world—representatives who had their fingers on the pulse of commerce. More and more these men realised how short manufacturers were from seizing the opportunities that lay around them, and how inadequate was their knowledge of the problems of salesmanship.

The newspaper world did not pretend to understand salesmanship. It was not their business. But they did understand the power of advertising. Since the bulk of advertising passed through their columns it would be absurd to suppose shey had not learned from experience that well-conceived and rightly planned advertising brought substantial revenue to the advertiser as well as to their own columns.

So well did they understand this that newspaper proprietors were willing to pay out annually several millions of money to advertising agents in order to secure the services of properly trained and qualified men.

From a careful study of the reports of company meetings during 1930 it would be found that companies which consistently advertised their goods met the depression of trade with far greater equanimity than those which had no such reserve of power to fall back upon.

Mr. Sykes said that he believed that the depression was already nearing an end. Trade had long been dammed up. Presently the dams would burst and a wave of activity would spread over the country and perhaps over the world.

Support Indian Industries
EVER READY
Flashlights & Batteries
The EVER READY (INDIA) Co. Calcutta

CHORUS OF FELICITATIONS! MULTITUDE OF TESTIMONIALS!
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The most Infallible Specific for Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Venereals, Menstrual and other irregularities in women and diseases resulting from Youthful Indiscretions and Loss of Vitality. Backed by 20 years' reputation and recipient of numerous Gold Medals and 1st Class Certificates of Merit.
One Bottle of 60 Pills—Rs. 10.

Siddha Iodized Sarasaparilla (Dhanvantri Nighantu)
Effect of this Nectar may be noticed even in the very first dose. Very delicious preparation for summer and the Best Remedy for cooling the system and improving the powers of memory. If taken regularly for some time such troublesome diseases as Gonorrhoea, Albuminuria, Urinary, Bladder and Kidney complaints and Anaemia will be rooted out.
One Bottle of 6 oz.—Rs. 2-8-0.

Amritamalaka Taila (Yoga Ratnakaram)
Eminently Suited for this hot Summer. The best Bathing Oil to remove excessive heat in the system, cool the brain and promote good sleep. A Boon to Brain-workers. A regular use of it strengthens the powers of memory, turns grey hair jet black, even increases the weight of the body.
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It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample pack will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission to:—
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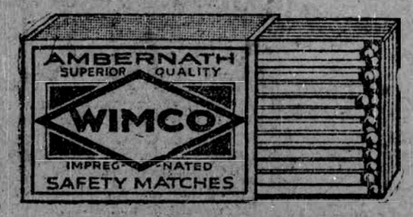

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TODAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-45 a.m. Gramophone Records, 6-30 p.m.—Children's Hour:—Varerkar Mama's talk (in Marathi) 9-20 p.m.— Kadim Hussen's and P. N. Dewoolkar's classical and light music.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Nanera" with the mails from Bombay of 20th instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 A. m. on the 25th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 28th inst.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual Fortnightly Class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi, tomorrow (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the Class will be "Samatva" (Contd.)

"SWADESHI" STORE.

At the request of the Purdah Patrons the Managing Committee of Swadeshi (The Bombay Ladies' Store) have decided to keep the Stores open exclusively for purdah ladies on Wednesday next (1st prox.) from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

The ceremony of conferring Honorary distinction of "Pranacharya" on learned and renowned medical practitioners devoted to Ayurvedic science and its development and granting degrees as well as awarding certificates to the successful male and female students of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the College The Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar will preside.

MR. NARIMAN'S LECTURE FOR PARSIS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Mr. Khurshed Nariman will address a Parsi meeting to-day (Saturday) at the Blavatsky Lodge Chopati, at 6 p.m. on "Parsis and Present Situation". Mr. Khurshedji Santoke will preside.

VICTORIA GARDENS ZOO.

The following animals have been presented to the zoological collection:—A valuable stock of animals consisting of one pair of African lions and two African Lionesses (Felis leo) by H. H. the Maha Rao Saheb Bahadur, of Kotah State, Rajputana.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's office in Parel.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

Desh Sevikas picketing in the noon are requested to come to Morar Baug at 12 P.M. sharp and all the other Desh Sevikas except this group are requested to be present at Morar Baug at 4 p.m. sharp, to-day.

BOMBAY NAMDEO CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.

The 13th annual general meeting of the Society will be held at 9-30 P.M. to-day (Saturday) at the Nirmude Charitable Girls School, 1st Carpenter Street, Bombay.

G. I. P. RY.

On and from the 1st July 1931 the "Delhi and Allahabad Express III Class" leaving and arriving Victoria Terminus at 7/15 and 19/0 hours respectively will run between Bombay and Allahabad and will be called "Allahabad Express". It will convey 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers.

PRACTICAL TRAINING CLASS FOR LADIES'

The third lecture of the practical training class convented by Birgam Co-operative Institution for ladies will be delivered to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 P.M. at the Nathibai Kanya Shala, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, on "Minutes and its importance". Lady students are requested to attend.

KANARA RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Kanara Relief Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Saraswat Bldgs, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, when an Executive Council of the Committee will be appointed and other urgent work will be attended to.

BOMBAY'S DUTY.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a Public Meeting will be held to-day at 9 p.m. when Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, and others will speak on "Bombayites duty to Bombay" Mr. Meherally will preside.

VOLUNTEERS' AND CAPTAINS' MEETING.

All those volunteers who have enrolled their names for liquor picketing are requested to be present on Sunday night at 9 p.m. at the Committee's offices, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

EXHIBITION OF CHARTS.

As there has been a great rush at the Exhibition at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood it has been extended for a day more and it will remain open to-day (Saturday) at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. Admission Free.

SWARAJ AND SOCIAL REFORM.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Billawars' Union Committee Mr. S. C. Ramchander will speak on "SWARAJ & SOCIAL REFORM", at 110, Medows Street, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4.30 P.M.

G WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward D. C. C., a public meeting was held on Thursday last, Mr. I. S. Patel presided Resolutions were passed by the meeting, condoling the death of late Mr. Kolhatkar. Another resolution was passed "protesting against the proposed opening of a refreshment bar in a building under construction opposite Dadar Station B. B. & C. I. Rly.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN YOUTH LEAGUE.

The "Dictator" of the Bombay Suburban District Youth League writes:—

The Bombay Suburban District Youth League was declared illegal on 7th November 1930. To reorganise it, a meeting has been called for Sunday, (28th June) at 5 p.m. at the offices of Messrs. Indo-Exports, Top Floor, Navsari Chambers, Hornby Road, Bombay. Youth League workers of the District are requested to attend.

THE VILE-PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE.

The Study Circle of the Vile Parle Youth League will meet on every Saturday at 8.30 p.m. at Liberty Lodge, Vile Parle, beginning to-day (Saturday).

Currency Department Accounts

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd June 1931, is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation 152,75,22.

Coin and bullion; In India, Silver coin 121,5084.

Gold bullion, 18,50,33.

Silver bullion, 7,36,90.

Securities (Purchase price) In India 5,37,15.

FLAG-HOISTING CEREMONY.

TO-MORROWS FUNCTIONS

Monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed on Sunday, the 28th.

AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

6-30 a.m. There will be a general rally of all Prabhat Pheries on the Chowpatty sands. It will form itself into a procession and pass through principal thoroughfares to the Congress House.

8 a.m. The National Flag will be hoisted at the Congress House by Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C.

All Prabhat Pheries are requested to participate in the programme and make it a success.

BY 'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Flag Salutation ceremony at Tilak Maidan, Dadar (opp. B. B. & C. I. Rly. Station) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) Srimati Sarojini Naidu will hoist the National Flag.

The Prabhat Pheries in the G Ward will take out processions and meet at Tilak Maidan before 7-45 a.m. (S.T.) Congress Volunteers must meet at Tilak Maidan on 28th instant exactly at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

AT BANDRA.

There will be flag salutation at 8 a.m. near Congress Office, Old Patkar Blocks. All Prabhat Pheries, Volunteers and residents of Bandra are requested to attend the function.

AT SANTA CRUZ.

There will be a flag salutation at 8 a.m. in Bachhraj Jamnalal's Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

AT KHAR.

There will be a flag salutation at 8 a.m.

AT VILE PARLE.

The flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Satyagraha Ghowk, Upnagar Camp, Vile Parle.

AT ANDHERI.

The monthly flag salutation will be performed to-morrow at 8 a.m. (S.T.) near Rama's temple.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Monsoon Weak In Several Provinces.

POONA, June 26.

The Monsoon has been strong in Assam and active in Upper Burma, Bengal and Madras. Elsewhere it continues weak. The temperature is below normal along and near the Northwest Frontier and above normal from East Gujerat to United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Konkan and Malabar, local in Burma, Bihar, east Central Provinces, Kashmir, Mysore, Madras Deccan; a few falls also occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West Central India, West Central Provinces, and North Madras Coast.

Forecast:—Nearly general rain will continue in Assam and East Bengal and along West Coast of Peninsula with local rain in Burma. Scattered falls will also extend in interior of Peninsula and central part of the country.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy falls of rain are likely to continue in Assam in next thirty-six hours.

RAINFALL FOR 24 HOURS.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 26th June 1931.

Station.	Rainfall.
Jhansi	0.02"
Surat	0.02"
Khandwa	0.70"
Hoshangabad	0.01"
Saugor	0.77"
Jubbulpore	0.06"
Jaipur	0.15"
Ratnagiri	0.08"
Marmugao	0.86"
Karwar	0.69"
Poona	0.03"
Mahableshwar	0.75"
Hyderabad	0.06"
Bangalore	0.03"
Mangalore	1.73"
Calicut	2.64"
Cochin	0.69"
Trivandrum	0.10
Cuddapah	0.18"
Colombo	0.20"

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 26.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 26-6-31 Colaba Point 0.17" Fort 0.09" J. J. Hospital 0.00"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 3.01" Fort 3.58" J. J. Hospital 3.92"

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 18.21" Fort 18.98" J. J. Hospital 17.93"

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 25.31" Fort 31.46" J. J. Hospital 25.04".

BYCULLA KHADI ASHRAM'S CERTIFICATE CANCELLED

Mr. G. N. Desai, B P C C writes:—

"As the Khadi Ashram of Byculla, Bombay 8, and Ranika Rajpurwala Sansthe are run under one management and as under the name of Ranika Raipurwala Sansthe, Khadi Ashram of Byculla, Bombay 8, is selling khadi of doubtful manufacture, the certificate issued to the Ranika Raipur is cancelled by the All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad.

Swadeshi Umbrella Covers

Mr. G. N. Desai, writes on behalf of the P. P. C. C.:—

We draw the attention of the public to the fact that during the monsoon season thousands of rupees worth of umbrellas are sold in Bombay made of foreign cloth covers mostly Italian, English, and other foreign countries. Umbrellas made of Swadeshi umbrella cloth covers are available in the market.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, June 26.

Reuter's Lobby Correspondent understands that the purpose of Mr. MacDonald's statement is to allay certain misapprehensions regarding the stability of India's financial position which have shown themselves in various forms including falls in Indian stocks market and comments and to satisfy all concerned that India's credit will continue unimpaired because, if necessary, the British Government will stand behind India during the period of uncertainty inseparable from the discussion of constitutional changes.

It should not be assumed that such need for assistance will arise indeed, the nature of India's financial position hitherto is regarded as good reason for the confident hope to the contrary. Mr. MacDonald's statement, therefore, at present, is intended to deal with the lack of confidence. It is considered important that when discussion of the constitutional problem is resumed pitch shall not be found queered by unjustified fears and ill-informed apprehensions. No information is obtainable as regards the form which the assistance will take, should need arise. —Reuter.

BACK TO BORSAD

Mahatma And Sardar Leave Bombay

Mahatma Gandhi had the busiest time on Friday. His time was booked up to the minute of his departure.

In the afternoon he was again in Conference with the representatives of the newly started Foreign Cloth Re-export Company.

Late in the evening he received a deputation of the so-called "Depressed Classes" under the leadership of Mr. P. Balu, the famous cricketer.

Immediately after that he conferred with the representatives of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha.

Mahatmaji left Bombay on Friday evening by the Frontier Mail.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram also left by the same train.

Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjt. K. F. Nariman and others said the party off.

Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai get down at Bulsar from where they will proceed to Borsad.

GRAVE SITUATION AT VANOD.

Mahajan Preparing For "Hijrat"?

The Mandal Gramya Samiti wires from Mandal (Ahmedabad):

"A breach of the compromise is reported in Vanod. It is alleged that an order of exile is hanging on head of Nagarseth and others. The Nagarseth and the Vanod Mahajan, as a consequence, have removed their goods out of Vanod territory. It is rumoured that the Vanod Mahajan are prepared for resorting to "Hijrat".

PICKETING OF TODDY AND LIQUOR SHOPS.

Call To Volunteers For Enrolment.

In accordance with the decision of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, picketing of liquor shops in "G" (Dadar) ward will be started from Monday, (29th inst.). A meeting of the Congress workers of the Ward will be held at the Congress Office, (Opp. Tilak Maidan), to-morrow (Sunday) morning immediately after the Flag Salutation ceremony. Workers and members of the public interested in the matter are requested to attend the meeting and help the Congress Committee with their suggestions. Volunteers will be enrolled for part-time work to be devoted to picketing without any remuneration. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretaries at the Dadar Congress Office.

CALL TO YOUTHS TO ENROL.

As decided by the B P C C., the liquor and toddy picketing will commence shortly under the auspices of "G" Ward Committee. The picketing will be done peacefully. So the youths and others are requested give their names for picketing, and thus making the best use of their spare time.

AUCTION SALE OF TODDY SHOPS

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

With a view to arrange for vigorous picketing of the auction of toddy shops and mandvas which takes place on the 1st and 2nd July at the C. J. Hall at 11 a.m. a Conference is summoned of all picketing organisations at the Congress House to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. All interested are requested to attend the said Conference.

From Monday the 29th instant the liquor and toddy picketing will be resumed in all the Wards.

SEVIKAS PICKET TODDY BOOTHS SALE.

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE-PARLE, June 24.

The Suburban District toddy-booths licenses auction sale came off yesterday at the Mamlatdar Kacheri facing the Bandra Sea. As was previously announced, the suburban ladies in a meeting had decided to picket the sale. At 8 a.m. there were to be seen more than 100 Sevikas beaming with enthusiasm to greet the bidders. Amongst those present were to be seen: Mrs. Jankiben Bajaj, Mrs. Gomtiben Mashruvala, Miss S Somji, Miss Natrajan, Shrimati Gangaben Patel, Devyani Desai, Navajben, Ratanben Damania, etc.

The hesitant bidders thought of outmarching the alert Sevikas by coming up at 8 a.m. even though the time for auction was 11 a.m. But they were not to be so easily outwitted. For long before 8 a.m. the Sevikas began to arrive in motor bus or taxis and by the time some 100 strong already occupied the main entrance of the Kacheri. Pamphlets too were freely distributed explaining the immorality of the trade and requesting them to desist from it. They even personally approached the prominent bidders and requested them to stop this trade.

The bidders, however, managed to gain an entrance and participated in the bidding. Bandra fetched Rs. 1,700, while some of the G. I. P. Suburban trees brought about Rs. 2,000.

The Sevikas left the place after 3-30 p.m.

"SALIVAHAN" ROMANCE

At The Vishnu.

The employment of ancient Indian architectural monuments appears now to be accepted as a routine with most of those directing the motion picture industry. This is not to maintain that they invariably employ them to advantage. The stories about ancient kings and their adventures usually projected on the screen are seldom historic. The monuments, the locations, the costumes and the "sets" are still seldom unmixed. But the beauty of the ancient buildings and their natural surroundings are occasionally captured effectively. They are so captured in "Salivahan" now shown at the Vishnu. The ancient rock fort at Gwalior and the charm of the natural surroundings in the district together with the manifold facilities, which the Maharaja of Gwalior placed at the disposal of the producers have procured for the film more than average interest. The ancient monuments, pageants and processions are utilised with perceptible skill. Although the camera misses, at times, the right light, it seldom misses the right angle and point of view for distinctive "shots." The beauty of the materials is thus definitely enhanced. The crowds are arranged not without thought; particularly noteworthy is the organisation of the invading army marching up the steep sides of the hill. Greater thought is usually paid to costumes and location found in this film lends the usual story of war, chivalry and romance an unusual attraction. Miss Mehtah's forceful presentment of her character as the daughter of the invading chief particularly leaning towards its denouement and Mr. Nandram's calm expression of emotion also added to the significance of the story. But the titles required greater attention than they have received from the producers.

"GOD'S WISH!"

What A Suspect Said To The Coroner.

The coroner held an inquest on Friday touching the death of Krishna Vithoba Naik, who was stabbed by Limaya Subaya at Jacob Circle on Thursday afternoon, and subsequently succumbed to his injuries in the J. J. Hospital. The suspect in his statement to the court admitted having stabbed Krishna, as he did not give him a loan of Rs. 250. He wanted money very badly and determined to kill himself or the man if he refused to give him the money. As Krishna refused to give the loan, he stabbed him. It was, said the suspect, God's wish. The jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspect.

BANKS FRAUD CASE

4 Accused Remanded: 2 Enlarged On Bail

(1) Vinoo Gopal Raghavendra, (2) Dattatraya Yenappa Bijor (3) Gopal Ramchandra, (4) Pandurang Ramchandra, (5) Shivram Vinayak, (6) Shantaram Savlaram were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla on Friday in connection with the frauds in the Eastern Bank and the Bank of India to the extent of nearly Rs. one lac. The first accused is alleged to have defrauded the banks to the extent of Rs. 21,000, the second and fifth accused Rs. 40,000, third accused Rs. 15,000, fourth accused Rs. 15,000 and the last accused Rs. 9000.

The accused is further alleged to have had fradulent transactions with the Eastern Bank five times and the Bank of India sixteen times.

Mr. Gadkari, Advocate and Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law applied for bails for accused No. 1 and 6.

His worship remanded the accused to police custody till 4th July, as the police enquiry was not complete, and ordered accused Nos. 4 and 6 to be enlarged on bails of Rs. 750 each.

SEARCH OF UNION'S OFFICES.

The Railway Police, Igatpuri, accompanied by the Bombay Police searched the offices of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union at Shetye Buildings, Poibavdi, Parel and Kalyan, on Thursday morning. The search lasted for nearly 2 hours, but nothing incriminating was found. The search was in connection with the derailment of a G. I. P. train that took place at Summit, last month.

Victims of

Asthma & Bronchitis

WHY BECOME CHRONIC?

Your health is leaving you slowly, so slowly that you do not realise it. With every attack your powers of resistance are getting weaker and weaker until, finally you will become a chronic sufferer. No complaints cause so much suffering and anxiety as Asthma and Bronchitis, but

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just as the other sufferers (see letter below) were cured. You can sleep through the night, and can walk without any trouble. Read the letter below and write for Dr. Hair's free book. Your life will be changed, just as thousands of others have been changed, from suffering to health and happiness, so take

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Mahandru Buildings,
Amritsar
20th March, 1930.

Dear Sirs,

I am very glad to inform you that one of my patients who was suffering from Chronic Bronchitis and Asthmatic Hay Fever has been successfully cured after taking three phials of Dr. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE. He was suffering from Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis for a period of seven years and besides this I have obtained satisfactory results in many other cases by the use of Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure and any time I prescribe it to my patients I succeed, in the same.

I highly congratulate you for your successful remedy.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Dr. P. M., L.C.P. & S.

....FREE BOOK....

To Dr. Hairs' Indian Depot. (Dept. 2)

P. O. Box 431, Bombay.

Please send me, your free and post paid, Dr. Hair's Book on Asthma, Bronchitis and Catarrh.

Name .....

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Send this coupon in post envelope for ½ anna.

WRITE CLEARLY.

B. C. 27-6-31.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1931

THE BANKING COMMITTEE.

Speculation is already rife as to the contents of the report of the Central Banking Committee and we should like to emphasise the hope expressed by Prof. Davar in a special article that the report of the Committee, which was appointed specifically to find scope for the expansion of banking in Indian hands, will help in the great constructive effort in the economic field, which this country will have to make in the near future. The various parts of the world are now knit together, and economic isolation of India is a thing of the past. Not only in respect of manufactures, but also in regard to agricultural produce, India has to compete with other producers. Every handicap, therefore, which the farmer or the industrialist has in respect of finance, weakens his power of competition and exposes him to the attack of the imported material. There are some people, who rejoice at the growth of trade arising from increased imports, but increased imports more often than not represent the death-knell of artisans, the shrinkage of industry and of employment in this country. Whether the Banking Committee's report has thoroughly analysed this situation from the point of view of the Indian producer, or, whether it has only repeated the usual official slogans, indulged in the usual lip sympathy, and attempted the usual analysis of the inevitable backwardness of India, remains to be seen. Whatever doubt there may be as to whether the Majority Report has thoroughly gone into this or not, there can be no doubt that the separate Minority Report of Mr. Manu Subedar will be a vindication of the Indian standpoint. Mr. Manu Subedar, who was responsible for the first separate report on the Back Bay scheme, which exposed the gigantic misdirection of public funds and the stupendous financial follies in a thorough-going and unanswerable manner, could not have done less with regard to the banking problem in India.

The banking problem in India is the problem of exploitation by foreign interests, which have secured positions of vantage and of the means of counteracting such exploitation by calling into existence and encouraging the growth of Indian institutions. That foreign banks anticipated interference with their work in India as a result of the appointment of this Committee, is evident, and the attitude of Anglo-Indian journals, whose special correspondents appear to have unearthed summaries of the conclusions of the Majority Report, whether reliable or otherwise, goes to prove that on this issue, at all events, there are substantial differences between the Majority Report as a whole and Mr. Subedar's minority report. That in the Majority Report, there are different minutes of dissent on the same problem indicates that even those, who could not take an uncompromisingly Indian standpoint, felt the need of making recommendations in pursuance of the almost unanimous view of Indian witnesses before this Commission, that something must be done to check the growth of foreign banks in this country, their penetration inland, the scope of their activities, and the enormous amounts of Indian money which are going into their hands by way of deposits. It is incredible that the savings of an Indian should fall into the hands of a foreign institution in order to be used by such foreign institution for loans and advances to foreign merchants and industrialists competing with Indian merchants and industrialists. But this, unfortunately, is the case. The obvious remedy is to prevent the control of India's financial resources from falling into the hands of alien institutions. From the trend of questions in the course of examination, it became evident that more than one member of the Comittee felt inclined to prohibit by law the taking of deposits by foreign banks in this country. The fact that Mr. Manu Subedar has written a separate minority report induces the belief that he at all events has subscribed to this view and advocated it. It must be so, because the special correspondents of Anglo-Indian journals have attacked him. "Capital," for example, says that Mr. Subedar, in his report, has played to the Swarajist gallery and has pegged out his claims as a future Finance Member under Swaraj Government. The ironical note of the Anglo-Indian journals, representing alien vested interests in this country, will not be lost on the Indian public, who realise that there are not many people in the country who understand financial issues, and of those who understand, many cannot resist the temptation of titles or of other opportunities of public and private preferment. Where an Indian has the courage to express independent views favourable to India and exposing alien exploitation, he becomes invariably the target for scurrilous attack. Such has been the past history in the formation of public opinion, but India, who is now demanding complete control of her own affairs in her own hands, will not be duped as in the past. Because some men with titles to their name have chosen to ignore, rather than advocate, the cause of India, the cause will not be lost. We trust the constitutional issues will be soon settled, and the Government, that will handle the question of banking reform in India, will be a Government truly representative of the wider adult electorate that is going to have the vote.

In the meanwhile, the immediate issue in regard to finance is that of the Reserve Bank. Public opinion in this country has asked for the decontrol of India's currency policy from London, but during the last decade the control has been strengthened, and the London octopus has put its tentacles deeper into India. Sir William Meyer was the one Finance Member, who put up, as far as the public are aware, something of a fight for India against the grasping hand of London, but Government made it impossible for such a thing to occur in future by picking one Treasury official after another, as the Finance Member for India. That at the Round Table Conference reservations were asked for in currency and exchange legislation, that safeguards are being sought, which would place the day to day currency policy of this country outside the control of the Indian Cabinet, are all indications as to which way the wind is blowing. In the meanwhile, the establishment of the Reserve Bank is being made impossible by the short-sighted and destructive policy pursued by the Finance Member in connection with the ratio. That Indian interests are being sacrificed, is the conviction of every Indian. Such sacrifice is going to be asked for even after the new constitution is established, and this is an issue on which we would like to utter a warning. We would caution those, who represent India at the Round Table Conference, not to minimise the importance of this issue, nor to come back with the shadow, instead of the substance, of financial control. We would like to warn statesmen of the United Kingdom that, so far as financial matters are concerned, the game is up and the united voice of the public of this country of all parties will tell England, "hands off." Whether the report of the Banking Committee will throw light on this subject or not it is premature to say, but if it does not give practical guidance on this issue, the public will have just cause to complain. Enormous sums of money, the exact figure of which is not yet known, have been spent in connection with this enquiry not merely by the Central Committee, but by all Provincial Banking Committees and in connection with the novel and unprecedented expedient of the association of foreign experts with this enquiry. Whether the men, who were brought here, were men of outstanding eminence in their own country and leaders of thought on this subject, is not known, but Government have made themselves answerable for the step which they took. In view of the urgency of the questions considered by the Committee and of the guidance, which the public is seeking in connection with constitutional questions and the demand of alien institutions for equality of treatment, we trust Government will publish this report without any delay. In the meanwhile we deem it futile to deal with unauthorised forecasts, which have appeared in various papers.

'FINAL ACT OF BETRAYAL'!

Messrs. Saklatwala, Vakil and a few others of the London Congress Committee have strongly protested against the Karachi Congress resolution endorsing the Truce. One can easily sympathise with their "steadfast adhesion to the goal of complete Independence" and their determination to work for it. But they believe that the endorsement of the Truce "constitutes the final act of betrayal, signifying that the Congress has gone over to the capitalists and landlords.' This is strongly and decisively categorical. If the words used were intended to convey the meaning that they bear, then the Congress, having always been bourgeois has now definitely changed into a body positively hostile to the peasants and workers. We doubt if even Mr. Saklatvala would be prepared, on consideration, to swallow this charge against the Congress to which he belongs and from which he has no intention of receding.

Trifles

Indians are accused of lacking in the "Club Sense" by some critics. I have always contested this. They do start clubs but in a simple manner. There are no entrance fees and the membership is floating.

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Confirmation of what I have maintained comes from Poona. When the members of the Poona City Municipality were discussing the question of the demolition or retention of a holy place which is "frequently visited by both Hindus and Muslims", a protagonist of the cause of demolition remarked: "The place had no sanctity and was used more as a rendezvous of gossipers than for worshipping."

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In fact it was a sort of club for the promotion of social amenities. The awkward thing is that such clubs start suddenly in the midst of the traffic on our thoroughfares.

* * * * * *

You will find a gentleman on his way to buy vegetables meeting a friend with whom he must have a long conversation. As it is dangerous to have the interview on the foot-path, because of the presence of banana skins, hawkers and the imminence of a cold douche from above, the two occupy the middle of the road. There you have the beginnings of a "club".

* * * * * *

"Watch that Mellon" said the French Press, when Mr. Mellon from America came over to Europe. It was announced that his visit was not official. This convinced the French that it was.

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And the French were right. Their problem now is how to escape the attentions of this American visitor and another who too is coming over to Europe "on the advice of President Hoover". So they are busy discovering a formula. It consists in telling the Americans; "We are mighty glad we shall not have to pay you but you must realise that Germany must pay us".

* * * * * *

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, in a letter to the Government of India suggests "a reduction in salaries of officers and decrease in the expenditure of Government to the pre-war level".

I protest. This is rank economic heresy. The right method to secure retrenchment is to "axe" the "chokras" and the clerks. Does the Chamber realise the calamity that will befall this country if its "Trustees" were asked to serve her on reduced salaries?

THE PROBLEM OF ELECTORATES.

—:o:—

APPEAL TO HINDUS

(BY P. R. LELE.)

The appeal made by the "Bombay Chronicle" in its editorial columns on 25th inst. to the liberal-minded Hindus—Congressmen as well as non-Congressmen —to stand by the Nationalist Muslims in their efforts to secure the consent of the Muslims in general to give up separate electorates ought to be responded to at once. There is no problem which is more momentous and more immediate than the disappearance of the communal segregation in the political field. The representatives of the people in the Legislative chambers will have other dividing principles, political and economic, and it is necessary that they should be free to be so divided. So far as culture and worship are concerned, they are going to be placed in an impregnable position by being incorporated in the constitution itself. The Legislative bodies will be concerned with secular affairs and voters must be able and free to choose legislators on their opinions in connection therewith. We cannot have two Indias, a Mahomedan India and a non-Mahomedan India into which the country is divided by the device of separate electorates. The formation of regular political or economical parties is obstructed by such disruption. All honour is due to the stalwart Muslims who are braving the storm in their community for national good.

THE DUTY OF HINDUS.

Mere verbal appreciation is not, however, sufficient in this matter. What is wanted is a generous and unconsciously generous attitude on the part of Hindus. In this connection Sir Chimanlal's words will bear repetition viz., "It is up to the majority community to do everything in its power to restore confidence." It is a pity that that there should be need to restore it. Lamentable as it is, it is a fact and as men of the world Hindus must face it. Hindus know that though Gandhiji has agreed to obey the mandate of the Working Committee to go to the Round Table Conference even without a communal settlement, he has in unmistakable terms declared his weakness in asserting the National demands if he does not carry with him such a settlement. Sir Chimanlal finds fault with the extreme Hindu Section of the first Round Table Conference, for their bargaining which lost the golden opportunity of coming to some agreement leading to joint electorates. What else could those Hindu leaders, who went to London, do? They did not represent the politically-minded Hindus who had unanimously boycotted the Round Table Conference. They were bolstered up by men like Sir Chimanlal because they allowed themselves to be used against the non-co-operating Congress and now Sir Chimanlal condemns them for their not playing the game to his satisfaction.

THE WRONG ASSUMPTION.

The gross mistake committed, ever since the All-Parties' Conference was initiated, was to give to the Hindu Mahasabha a status co-equal to the political organisations. The ready entry of the Mahasabha made even politically-minded Muslims like Mr. Jinnah, suspicious, so that what was thought to have been gained by the co-operation of the Hindu Mahasabha was more than lost by the refusal of the Muslim League to come in. The place given to the Hindu Mahasabha was on the wrong assumption of that body being representative of

(Continued on page 15).

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

—:o:—

A STUDY IN GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

(BY D. TRIVIKRAMA RAO.)

About eleven weeks ago, the Indian National Congress assembled at Karachi adopted a resolution expressing that the political freedom of the country must include the economic freedom of the people and declared that any constitution that may be agreed to by the Indian National Congress shall either include this now famous twenty points or enable the Swaraj Government to provide for them. The twenty points included a series of rights of the citizens and the corresponding obligations of the State towards its people, ranging from the freedom of speech, of association, of conscience and religious neutrality to adult suffrage, living wage, graduated income-tax and limitation of salaries to the maximum point of Rs. 500. The twenty points have been given a nation-wide publicity and are now accepted as more or less the fundamental principles governing the present and future political and economic thought currents of the Indian National Congress. Whether the practice of these fundamentals leads to the evolution of a complete socialistic state or bourgeois administration tempered by socialism or forms the foundation of a new type of Indian Constitution 'a la Gandhi et Jawahar Lal,' it is difficult to prophesy, much less assert, specially in view of the meeting of the Fundamental Rights Committee at Masulipatam.

POST-WAR CONSTITUTIONS.

India is now passing through momentous times and the history of the past five years has projected a new portrait of political development on the screen of world events. The acceptance of Western theories of political evolution has not been blind on our part. What has been found to be good politics and good economics for the West has not proved to be of equally good value for our country. On the growth of industrialisation and on the ordering of the social development, it is certain the Gandhian cult of simplicity, self-sufficiency, and 'ahimsa' has exercised a new influence, yet the rudimentary axioms of national independence, social rights and state obligations do not differ and have not differed in any large measure and it is, therefore, opportune and profitable to turn to some post-war constitutions of Europe and America for parallels, if not for guidance. Austria, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia and Mexico furnish ready references. For helping the solution of the Indian problem on the lines of Federation in which a congeries of Indian States and the existence of supposedly hostile religions form elements of no minor significance, a study of the fundamental rights recognised in the German constitution will prove useful.

EQUALITY OF CITIZENSHIP.

With their characteristic discipline and farsightedness the Germans divided the constitution promulgated on the 11th August 1919 at Schwartzburg into two main parts. In the opening paragraph, the constitution is traced to the people and sovereignty vested in them. The German people, says the constitution, "united in every branch and inspired by the determination to renew and establish its realm in freedom and justice, to be of service to the cause of peace at home and abroad and to further social progress" had given itself the constitution. After acknowledging unmistakeably that all state authority emanates from the people and after referring to the organisation and functions of the Reich in Part I, the document proceeds to state in Para II the fundamental rights and duties of Germans. The equality of all Germans before the law is recognised and no distinction is made between men and women in so far as civic rights and duties are concerned. Public legal privileges or disadvantages of birth or rank, says Article 109, shall be abolished. Titles of nobility shall simply be a part of the name and may no longer be conferred. Titles may be conferred only when they indicate an office or calling; academic degrees are not hereby affected. Orders and badges of honour may not be conferred by the State. No German is permitted to accept a title or order from a foreign Government.

DOMICILE AND NATIONALITY

Nationality in the Reich and the States is acquired and terminated as may be provided by the law of the Reich. Every subject of a State is also a subject of the Reich.

All Germans enjoy the right of change of domicile within the whole Reich. Every one has the right to stay in any part of the Reich that he chooses, to settle there, acquire landed property and pursue any means of livelihood. Restrictions may be imposed only by law of the Reich.

Every German is entitled to emigrate to countries outside the Reich. Emigration may be restricted only by law of the Reich. All nationals of the Reich within and beyond its territory are entitled to claim the protection of the Reich in relation to a foreign power. No German may be handed over to a foreign Government for prosecution or punishment.

(To be continued).

NOTES OF THE DAY

Nawab of Bhopal And "Simla."

According to the Simla correspondent of the "Pioneer" and the "Civil and Military Gazette," Doctor Ansari's "tribute to the Nawab of Bhopal is not one which appears to find a genuine echo in other circles which appear to think he would do well to hold aloof from matters of purely Indian concern." This journalist has an enviable spiritual reputation of being under perpetual Olympic inspiration. His reference both to "other circles" and their views is highly significant and eminently deserving of particular attention. It also confirms Doctor Ansari's view regarding "Simla influences" and their true nature.

Crisis In Kanara.

Our Dharwar correspondent's report, which appeared in our Wednesday's issue and which is not so far contradicted, that Mahatma Gandhi has permitted Satyagraha in the Sirsi and Siddapur talukas of the Kanara district as a last resource and subject to certain limitations only shows the gravity of the situation that is fast developing in those talukas. Even in normal times the condition of the ryots in these talukas and indeed in the whole district is pitiful enough. Government's Forest policy, more helpful to the wild animals in the forest than to the ryots in the adjoining fields, the havoc wrought to crops by wild animals, excessive land revenue and steady curtailment of forest privileges have already decimated the talukas by about 25 per cent. during the last thirty years. In view of these facts some kindly officials recommended a reduction of garden revenue in the talukas to the extent of over Rs. 10,000. But Government have not yet carried out that recommendation.

Govt.'s Failure, People's Duty.

On the top of all these evils has come the abnormal fall of about 75 per cent. in the prices of the local products, betelnut, pepper, and cardamum. It was, therefore, extremely difficult for the people even to pay the first instalment of the revenue due to Government. But in accordance with the agreement between the Congress leader Mr. R. R. Diwakar and the Commissioner, S. D., and in the hope of getting the necessary relief stipulated in the agreement, the poor ryots somehow managed to pay the first instalment though this meant severe hardship and privations to them. Many of the ryots have not even food enough to keep them alive till the next harvest and are already living on public doles. But the officials are out to exact from these destitute persons the second instalment of revenue and are reported to have started "Japtis" and other coercive measures. But people cannot afford to let the ryots starve. We are happy to note that the Karnatak branch of the Gandhi Seva Sangha has undertaken relief work in both the talukas and we have no doubt Congress workers in Karnatak will not spare themselves in assisting in such humanitarian work. We publish elsewhere the earnest appeal for funds made by Sjts. Gangadharrao Deshpande and R. R. Diwakar on behalf of the Sangha. We trust in view of acute distress already prevailing in the talukas the appeal will evoke prompt and generous response from the public and especially from the people of Karnatak.

Bombay Corporation's Generosity.

We do not contest the view that Dr. Nerurkar, the Executive Health Officer, has served the Bombay Corporation efficiently and well. We cheerfully endorse Doctor Deshmukh's tribute to Doctor Nerurkar's work. But, however deserving he may be, we must, we fear, protest against the resolution to raise his salary from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,750 per month from August 1931 and to Rs. ,000 from August 1932. At a time when India is passing through a crisis of acute distress and demanding retrenchment in all possible ways, it is impossible to appreciate the extravagant generosity of our city fathers. The original salary, secondly, of Rs. 1,500 is in all conscience, more than enough. Indeed, it is difficult to justify in a notoriously poor country like India. It is a pity that the Corporation should have stultified itself.

PUNJAB "CONSPIRACY" CASE

Alleged Influencing Of Approvers

APPLICATION FOR THEIR TRANSFER

LAHORE, June 25.

The application of the conspiracy case accused praying that the C.I.D. be prevented from influencing the approvers was argued before the Special Tribunal to-day. The application stated that Daulat Ali Shah, Assistant Jailor, Borstal Jail, was allowing C.I.D. officials to have access to the approvers which was against the orders of the High Court. Therefore the applicants urged "inter alia" the transfer of the approvers to the Central Jail.

During arguments the Defence counsel alleged that the D.S.P., C.I.D. had gone at about 9 in the night to approver, Madangopal inside the Borstal Jail, and this visit was proved by a document produced by the approver, namely, a page from his statement before the Magistrate on which notes by D.S.P., C.I.D., were made.

The prosecution, in the course of a statement, categorically denied the charges made by the accused in their application and characterised accused's prayers as preposterous. The Crown said he did not deny that Mr. Siyed Ahmed Shah D.S.P., C.I.D., had gone to Borstal Jail, but he had not gone in connection with this case.

The Tribunal reserved judgment.—A P.

QUEEN OF ROUMANIA NOT ILL.

LONDON, June 26.

Reuter's Bucharest correspondent officially denies the "Daily Express" story that Queen Helen of Roumania is ill. It is stated that the Queen is fit and took early morning ride.—Reuter.

"TOOK THE WRONG DOSE"

LONDON, June 26.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Express" says that according to a telegram from Bucarest Queen Helen of Roumania is seriously ill due to veronal poisoning. Officials state that she mistook a medicine bottle and took the wrong dose.—Reuter.

INDIA'S OPPONENTS ACTIVE.

Peter Freeman's Interview.

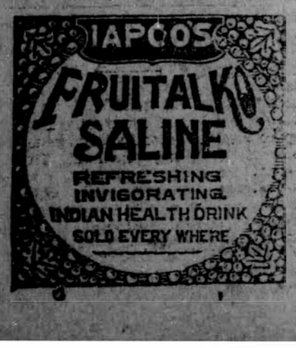
(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 26.

Interviewed by the London Correspondent of "H'ndu" Mr. Peter Freeman M. P. Chairman, Commonweal'h of India League said: "The opponents of India's aspirations were using subtle means to frustrate the effects of the Round Table Conference. Every trifling disturbance is exaggerated a hundred fold to convey the impression that peaceful India is seething with a mass of rebels. India will be justifiable if discontented until her grievances are remedied.

The commonsense of the vast majority in this country will stand firm to principles already outlined at the Conference, which may be expected to draw up a scheme of full self-government, approved by the Parliament, acceptable to India. It is creditable for India that Gandhi-Irwin Pact is loyally maintained.

If Indians maintain such patience, however sorely tried, they will not find England lacking, when the moment comes, for a final decision to be taken and the responsibility of the future Government transferred to an elected Indian Parliament."



PHILOSOPHY OF "HISTORICAL MATERIALISM"

Ajodhya Prasad Begins His Statement

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, June 23.

Kishori Lal Ghose having suddenly got fever, the judge in the "conspiracy" case gave him leave and postponed his statement and called upon the next accused Ajodhya Prasad to make his statement.

"I am a Communist and was a member of the Communist Party of India", declared Ajodhya Prasad and said that he was a member of the Party under his real name of Ajodhia Prasad and not under the assumed name of Hamid as the Prosecution suggests. He denied any knowledge of the documents which purport to be the minutes of the Communist Party.

"The premises of Communism", Ajodhia Prasad said, "are based on proletarian Sociology known as Historical Materialism." "They are not a set of arbitrary assumptions but they are the conclusions formed from a careful consideration of history and their correctness can be tested by their application. This is a philosophy which explains every event in social life; with its aid Communists correctly predicted the last war, the Revolution dictatorship of the proletariat as well as the conduct of various parties, groups and classes in the great transformation through which humanity is passing."

"BOURGEOISIE MUST G."

Ajodhia Prasad next described briefly how in the different stages of history, the mode of production had determined social relations. He considered that bourgeoisie have become a "superfluous class" in society. Modern life is organised on a collective basis and the only relations which corresponds to the present mode of production are Socialist relations.

"The manufacture mode of production created bourgeois economic structure, and bourgeois political, social and religious institutions and bourgeois ideology which smashed feudal society and its institutions; similarly modern collective production has created the socialist ideology and institutions internationalism, Trade Unions, Soviets, Communist international, and Communist Parties. Now it is the turn of the proletariat to smash the bourgeois order of society and its institutions."

Ajodhia Prasad next analysed the tendencies of the Nationalist movement in India. "The one was an out and out bourgeois national reformist tendency which aimed at Dominion Status, i.e. for the preservation of the scattered feudal and imperialist colonial order of society with the help of the Indian bourgeoisie or, in other words for the preservation of a decaying order. Then there was the section of the national revolutionaries unorganized in themselves and under the influence of the reformist bourgeoisie by whom they are always deceived and betrayed and who aim at the establishment of a democratic Republic outside the British Empire like one in Germany or France."

"NO COMPROMISE."

"The Communists" he observed, "do not co-operate with but oppose the Indian bourgeoisie because it is not fighting for the overthrow of Imperialism. The word 'compromise' does not exist in the dictionary of those who genuinely stand for complete independence which can only be attained through a violent revolution."

"The Delhi Agreement', he characterised as the "blackest" document which has ever been signed under British rule." The agreement has been brought about when the peasantry is suffering from the agricultural depression, the working class and the petty-bourgeoisie suffering from unemployment and there is all round starvation and misery."

Ajodhia Prasad had not concluded his statement when the Court rose for the day.

KAMALA DEVI IN POONA

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, June 25.

The Civil Surgeon of the David Sassoon Hospital, Poona stated that owing to acute financial stringency. Government have been compelled to reduce 10 per cent beds in the David Sassoon Hospital. It is feared that more reduction may follow in the near future.

KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADYA IN POONA

Kamaladevi Chattopadya reached Poona this morning. She intends to put up in Poona and organise the youths. Her presence will be of great help to the Youth League Poona whose annual meeting will be held on 2nd July where future programme will be chalked out.

Lahore.—A report has been received from Larkhana that four undertrial prisoners have escaped from Warcha sub-jail, and police are scouring the countryside in search of absconders.—A. P.

Lalji Pendse Back In G. K. U. Fold. ...

HIS EXPLANATION TO COLLEAGUES PAST AND PRESENT.

Mr. Lalji Pendse writes:—

After two years of enforced retirement the Girni Kamgar Union has inivted me back to its fold. As is known on the 31st May 1929, I was expelled from the Union on many a fictitious charge, but in reality the expulsion took place out of my differences with "the established leadership" of the Union on the tactics and policy pursued in the last general strike. I was, and am still of opinion that in the initial stages the Trade Union movement must march through lghts and compromises. "Fight to the finish and no compromise" would perhaps be an enticing slogan during the revolutionary stage. Every one knows we are yet far away from it. As conditions obtained then I held compromise was inevitable. The ultra-leftist in the Union, obviously inpired by ulterior motives would not accept this and sought in this difference a handle to carry out their designs against me. I, however, decided to remain silent and allowed them full scope to pursue their own course which I knew was fatal both to themselves and to the movement.

"I WAS RIGHT."

Subsequent events bore fullest justification to my views and the G. K. U. at last rectified its mistake by calling me back to its fold. I am glad, if what I understand was correct, that some of the Meerut accused share my views, that is, the strike ought not to have been recklessly prolonged.

During this period of two years attempts were made to find out what convincing proofs the inventors had to substantiate the charges levelled against me; but all that was told in reply to these inquiries was that the proofs were safe under "lock and key". Curiously enough that lock and key never came together and this mythical documents remained buried in their graves. However, with my re-admission and their rout from the Union a few months ago this episode can now be said to be over."

"WILL WORK ON CLASS-BASIS"

Now since under very trying circumstances I have decided to re-join the Union, I think I owe some explanation to my colleagues, past and present, working elsewhere and in the jail. While so doing I wish to assure them that the old policy of the Union will be my guiding force—of course with such adjustments which the new circumstances may warrant. All my activities will be conducted on class basis, and I shall ever endeavour to keep the working class movement away from sinister and re-actionary influences, however mighty they may appear. I realise there have been some lapses and breaches, not of the nature sought to be magnified in certain quarters, in the policy of the Union, but I am not prepared to stoop down to the meanness of tracing them to the motives of those who in spite of heavy odds have kept the organisation alive. Mistakes, I am convinced, are due to ignorance and lack of correct understanding, but the moment I am convinced that they are otherwise, I will have no hesitation in severing my connections with the union. I, therefore, urge all those ideologically concerned to bear with me a little and to resist all insinuations to the contrary.

REPEAL OF FRONTIER REGULATIONS URGED

Evidence Before Committee

PESHAWAR, June, 25.

The repeal of the Frontier Regulations or failing that their substantial modification like the jury system, was urged by Sheikh Abdulhamid Mirukhsi, Chief Commissioner, in his evidence before the Frontier Regulations Committee, to-day.

The second witness Khnasahib Dost Mohd Khan, retired Inspector of Police and member of the Jirga, Mardan, attributed the increase of crime to the working of the Frontier Crimes Regulations under which he alleged the guilty and the innocent were convicted alike. He advocated the total repeal of the regulations and urged the establishment of common law with the rest of India, as also of Standing Committees to deal with corruption. The Frontier Hindus, he said, would not suffer in the least by the repeal of the Regulations, as they were strong like the Pathans.

In the evening the President and Members of the Committee are attending an at Home given by Mr. Caroe, Deputy Commissioner, to the gentry of Peshawar.—A. P.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel and Miss Sofia Somji persuading Koli women not to bid at Bandra toddy shop auction.

—Photo by N. P. Dave.

Who will dare to bid at toddy auction sale, when Miss Sofia Somji takes to picketing. This snap was taken at Bandra and illustrates the subtle and gentle art of peaceful persuasion.

BONFIRE OF THE FEZ

Bombay Muslims Observe "Tripoli Day."

IF INDIA IS FREE!

Hundreds of Fez Caps made in Italy were thrown at the dais of the public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay held at the Azad Maidan on Friday evening and then made a bonfire to express their indignation at the Tripoli atrocities. A procession with flags and escorted by bands marched through the streets of Bombay. The Khilafat volunteers marched past the Azad Maidan under the command of Abdulla Ryan, the European Muslim Commander.

After the prayer, the business of the meeting was proceeded with under the presidency of Maulana Irfan.

Maulana Irfan drew a graphic picture of the harrowing tales of the alleged Italian atrocities on the Muslims of Tripoli which he had read in the Arabic press. He said that since 14th century no such atrocity had been committed on Tripoli as was done by Italy. Maulana Irfan said Indian Muslims could not help their co-religionists in Tripoli as Indian Muslims themselves were in bondage. They could bring Italy to its knees if Muslims and Hindus were united and India was a free country. There was another weapon to bring Italy to its knees and that was to boycott Italian goods. He, therefore, exhorted Indian Muslims to boycott Italy in every respect.

Shaikh Nabiulla then moved that "this meeting of the Muslims of Bombay condemns the barborous atrocities perpetrated by Italy on the Muslims of Tripoli and calls upon all Indian Muslims of Tripoli and calls upon all in general and Muslims of Bombay in particular to boycott Italian goods."

Maulana Kutbuddin seconded the proposition.

Maulana Irfan while putting the proposition to vote threw off his Fez made in Italy which was followed by others and in a few minutes there was a huge heap of Fez Caps waiting for bonfire.

He urged their Hindu brethren to stand by Muslim and he assured Hindus that Muslims would also stand by them.

The proposition was carried midst shouts of Alla-O-Akbar.

MUSLIMS IN CIRENACIA.

Italian Government Denial.

(BY MAIL.)

SIMLA, June 24.

Referring to recent statement in Indian newspapers regarding alleged forcible conversions and cruelties practised by Italian troops in Kufra, Cirenacia, in dealing with the Muslim population, the Italian Consul-General states:—

"After thorough inquiries into the situation, I am now in full possession of the facts, and am authorised to say that the allegations are absolutely baseless.

NEVER INTERFERED WITH RELIGION.

Following the principles and traditions laid down by Cavour and Mazzini, the Italian State has never interfered with religion.

Italy has been and is now on the most friendly terms with the Muslim populations and countries. It is proud of the active interchanged it has had with Arabic culture. Its savants, on account of their sympathetic and objective attitude, have made and are making prominent contributions to Islamic studies.

KUFRA EPISODE.

Regarding the Kufra episode, the oasis which is within our territory of Cirenacia, was recently occupied in order to restore and improve the trade route to Central Africa.

Some of the inhabitants who abandoned the oasis before the occupation and scattered in the desert, suffered great hardships. Realising later how unfounded had been their fears in leaving their homes, these inhabitants asked permission of the authorities to return, which was promptly granted. Two caravans, one of which was from French Central Africa, have already brought back many families. The situation is now rapidly returning to normal.

The methods attributed to Italy in dealing with the Muslim population of this area are not those which could ever be followed by a people which has the oldest civilisation in Europe and which is fully conscious of the task it has set itself for the future."—A.P.

NOT A HAPPY MOMENT FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Lord Passfield's Queer Argument

LONDON, June 25.

Speaking at dinner of the East African Dinner Club in, London, Lord Passfield said that East Africa, in common with the rest of the world, was suffering from slump in the price of produce. It was not a happy moment to propose any fundamental changes, constitional or otherwise, and they would probably have to postpone whatever advantages there might be even in closer union of economic services.—Reuter.

Amraoti.—Sir M. Joshi, Mr. R. M. Deshmukh and Mr. B. G. Khaparde have addressed a letter to His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces pointing out the various disabilities, legal financial and otherwise from which Berar suffers at present, and adding that a request be made to the Government of India for appointing a representative of C. P. in the R. T. C.—A. P.

THREE MINUTES OF DISSENT TO INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

—:0:—

Dehra Dun Favoured, For Location Of College.

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 26.

A Court Circular issued to-day from the Viceregal Lodge does not mention any meeting having been held of Viceroy's Executive Council. It is understood that the usual weekly meeting was not held because of the illness of Sir Fazli Hussain, and the pre-occupation of Sir Philip Chetwode in Indian Sandhurst Committee. This Committee is now engaged in discussing the final draft of the report.

It is becoming increasingly clear that three minutes of dissent will be attached to the report, two at least of which will be from Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Dr. Moonje.

Sharp difference of opinion regarding the question of the location of College still continues. It is believed that the Commander-in-Chief has been authorised by the majority vote of the Committee to visit Satara and then decide as between Satara and Dehra Dun.

DEHRA DUN FAVOURED.

It is, however, feared, as one member put it to me that the dice is loaded in favour of Dehra Dun Both Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Dr. Moonje are expected to deal in their minutes of dissent largely on the question of annual intake and strength of the college. I have reasons to state that one of the dissenting minutes will point out that it was the business of the Sandhurst Committee to fix the number of annual intake of cadets for the college and not of Government of India, especially as the recommendation of the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference was for "substantial increase in the rate of Indianisation." Under the recommendations of the Skeen Committee, which was said to have been washed out, India would be entitled to send 60 cadets by next year thereby fixing the intake at 60 per year.

READING COMMITTEE.

Emphasis will be laid on the fact that long before the Round Table Conference, the expert Committee appointed by the Government of Lord Reading in 1921 and 1922 when Lord Rawlinson was Commander-in-Chief has prepared a scheme of complete Indianisation within thirty years and if that scheme had been given effect to the entire army would have been Indianised by 1952.

Skeen Committee in 1926-27 was kept absolutely in ignorance about the scheme prepared by the expert committee of Lord Rawlinson and had itself prepared a scheme by which 50 per cent of Indianisation would be complete by 1952.

Now Chetwode Committee is fixing the annual in-take at 60 cadets only. It further postpones comple Indianisation. Thus it will be argued that it will take 35 years, or even more, in the complete Indianisation of only one Division of Army. There are six such Divisions and Indianisation will not be completed for the next 150 or 200 years.

But of the total in-take of 60 cadets per year, only 24 vacancies will be offered for open competition and 36 vacancies have been reserved for nomination by the Commander-in-Chief. This, it is thooght is a tremendoos patronage as in the hands of Commander-in-Chief.

Tomorrow's

SUNDAY CHRONICLE

Will Contain

(1) MEET THE ALMIGHTY.
(By Prof. Sir S. Radhakrishnan).
(2) WORLD—25 YEARS HENCE.
(By Prof. Julian Huxely).
(3) THE CONFLAGRATION IN BURMA— A TRAGEDY OF HUNGER.
(By "A Congressman").
(4) NEVER CURB A CHILD'S THOUGHTS.
(By Bertraud Russell).
(5) WORLD'S GREATEST LIBRARIES.
(By Dr. Henry Guppy).
(6) SECRETS OF LIFE AND DEATH.
(By Sir Arthur Keith.)
(7) LAWRENCE OF ARABIA—THE MYSTERY MAN OF THE EAST.
(By George Godwin).

Besides, there will be our usual weeky features and interesting illustrations.

ON THE COVER PAGE: Striking dance poses by Madame E. Peterson.

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American Cotton Markets.

WALL-STREET MARKET IMPROVING

Profit Taking At The Advance

Bombay, June 26.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market advanced 27 points during the early part of the day on general buying influenced by the strength of Wall-Street but later reached 26 points on realising. Towards the close prices again recovered and closed at a rise of 12 to 7 points. Spot Cotton ptices advanced 10 points to 9.80c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 6 points to 9.74c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market ruled very steady with an upward trend of prices. As New York opened steady there was new buying and covering by shorts. The firm Stock Exchange market caused an active session. The market closed at about the highest level at a rise of 21 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 19 points to 5.36 and Sales improved to 8,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures improved 19 points and Egyptian Cotton prices rose 38 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was firm and prices closed at a rise of 34 to 59 points.

BUOYANCY IN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—Further financial aid to Germany by the Federal Reserve Bank and Bank of England has caused a buoyancy in Securities. Confidence in the political situation is lending more support to commodities which were unduly depressed to subnormal and unproductive prices. Restriction in consumption has been very largely due to lack of confidence and the general trade depression but with a general improvement in commodity prices and also Silver, consumption should show a steady improvement. Although the weather has continued favourable for a considerable time, the crop condition is reported to be much below the normal. The long range American Government weather forecast predicts the rainfall during July will be below the average. We reiterate our opinion to buy on all good set-backs.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. October Highest 10.33 plus .27 Lowest 10.07 plus .01.

N. Y. December Highest 10.56 (11-1 a.m.) Lowest 10.33 (2-53 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

12-28 p.m.:—Between mid-night and daylight no precipitation, warm. Weather favourable.

8-49 p.m.: New York: Reactionary selling and realising well absorbed.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"While sentiment decidedly better, advance too apid. Reaction likely."

Reuter's cable:—New York: market early advanced on general buying and the strength of Wall Street, but later reacted partially on realising.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) eq. to 5.25

Broach J/A (Expected) Rs. 191-1/2 eq. to 4.34.

Difference 91 pts. eq. to Rs. 40/-.

New York July (Close) 9.76 eq. to 4.88.

Broach J/A (Expected) Rs. 191-1/2 eq. to 4.34.

Difference 54 pts. eq. to Rs. 24/-.

Liverpool-New York:—

(At Liverpool close) Oct. 58. Jan. 45 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—New York cables, profit-taking on advance but weevil menace Texas increasing.

Liverpool:—Advance owing to advance on the Stock Exchange and general revival of confidence. Purchases are being made on orders from America. Our opinion is that the course of the market is very uncertain.

Liverpool:—We recommend buying in Liverpool Egyptian Cotton January, Upper selling in Liverpool American January.

New York:—Advanced during the morning very rapidly on political outlook considered favourable, trade buying new and outside speculative buying. Reactionary during the afternoon. Cotton goods market has improved. Yarn market tone rather firm.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson dated 25th inst. (5.06 p.m.).

"Look for sharply fluctuating markets. Favour purchases on set-backs."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 25.

July	9.76+.12
October	10.14+.08
December	10.39+.07
January	10.50+.08
March	10.68+.07
Middling Spot	9.90+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 25.

July	9.74+.06
October	10.14+.04
Middling Spot	9.74+.06

NEW YORK.
New York, June 25.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	9.85
October	10.27
January	10.61

New York. Nooon Call.

June	5.74+.21
October	10.29
January	10.62

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 25.

	Opening	Closing.
June		5.32+.21
July	5.20	5.33+.21
August		5.37+.21
September		5.40+.21
October	5.31	5.44+.21
November		5.47+.21
December		5.51+.21
January	5.42	5.55+.21
March		5.64+.21
April		5.67+.21
May		6.71+.21
June		5.47+.21
Middling Spot		5.36+.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, June 25.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	8,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 25.

Broach Fully Good (Good (Staple)	4.38
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.53
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.68
Oomra Good	3.81
Oomra Fully Good	3.96
Oomra Fine	4.11
Bengal Good	3.66
Bengal Fully Good	3.76
Bengal Fine	3.86
Scinde Fully Good	3.76
Scinde Fine	3.86
Scinde Superfine	3.96

EGYPTIAN COTTON SAKELLARIDIS.
Liverpool, June 25.

July	8.11
September	8.27
October	8.37
November	8.44
January	8.50
March	8.73
May	8.88
F. G.F. Spot	8.20

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
LONDON, July 25.

	£
Total Bullion	164,000,000
Public Deposits	25,200,000
Other Deposits	95,200,000
Government Securities	30,400,000
Other Securities	36,800,000
Notes and Coin	71,200,000
Notes in Circulation	352,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	59.11 p.c.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.
Paris, June 25.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending June 24th gives the total note circulation at 6,475,000,000 francs, a decrease of 537,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.
Bombay, June 26.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 374 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 8 per case of 4lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 64 per ton.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 26.

Following a further rise of 12 points in New York futures our market opened at Rs. 190/8 for Broach J/A, and Rs. 206/ for A/M. delivery. At this level there was some buying by Bazar operators and prices improved to Rs. 192/ for J/A. and Rs. 207/ for A/M. At the advance increased liquidation resulted in some loss. Liverpool opened at a decline of 8 points against in expectation of 5 points decline. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

There was some liquidation in near months owing to approaching day of tenders against July delivery.

BROACH—	
J/A.	Rs. 190
A/M.	Rs. 205-8
OOMRA—	
July	Rs. 173
D/J.	Rs. 177
BENGAL—	
July	Rs. 150-8
D/J.	Rs. 151-8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 26.

June	139.90	—2.70
Sept	140.50	plus 1.20
Dec.	136.70	plus 1.50

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, June 26.

200 Bussan & Co Sujalpur	183
100 Bussan & Co Sailu	177
100 Bussan & Co Mandusar	181
200 Bussan & Co Ujjain	183
100 Bussan & Co Yeotmal	178
61 Bussan & Co Harsud	182
144 G G Kesha & Co Dhamangaon	182
212 G G Kesha & Co Arvi	182
58 G G Kesha & Co Khamgaon	181
75 G G Kesha & Co Amod	196
36 G G Kesha & Co Ellichpur	182
60 G G Kesha & Co Khandwa	183
100 Patel Cotton Yeotmal	183-1/2
100 Patel Cotton Pandurna	184-1/4
41 A Damodar Pandharpur	179-1/4
100 Narshi Nagshi Naval	161-1/2
200 Narshi Nagshi Arjangaon	182
100 Viram Ladha Harij	184

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 26.

BENGAL—	
Superfine	165
Fine	160
F.G.	155
SINDH-PUNJAB—	
Fine	160
F.G.	155
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	190
Nagpur Savner Fine	190
Yeotmal Fine	180
Arvi Fine	180
Amraoti Fine	175
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	175
Mulkapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	170
Muthia Fine	170
Muthia F.G.	160
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	185
Sailu F.G.G.S.	170
Parbhani F.GG.S.	180
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	180
Indore-Ujjain Fine	185
Broach Fine	200
Broach F.G.	195
Miraj-Sangli	
Compta Good	235
Jinja	285
Busoga	295

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30.
Receipts to date 25-631	3802000	8578000
Receipts yesterday 25-631	9000	3000
Exports to date 25-631	6572000	6629000
Stock at Ports 19-6-31	3099000	1702000
Stock at Interior Towns 19-6-31	943000	688000
Stock at Liverpool 19-6-31	1039000	883000
Visible Supply 19-6-31	5951000	3459000
Quantity in Sight 19-6-31	12931000	13800000
Quantity out of Sight 19-6-31	100577000	12063000

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, June 26.

Liverpool Wheat:—

July s.4/2 1/4d. down 1/2d.
Oct. s.4/5 1/8d. down 3/8d.
Dec. 4/7 1/8d. down 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat:—

July dol. 57-1/4 down 1.
Sept. dol. 58-3/8 down 1-1/8.
Dec. dol. 62-5/8 down 1-1/4.

London Linseed:—

June 28-13-9 up sh. 1/3d.
Market firm.

Argentine Linseed.:—

Aug. 11.10 down 5.
Sept. 11.25 down 5.
Market steady.

London Linseed Oil:—

July/Aug sh. 16/6d. down 3d.
Sept/Dec. sh. 17/- unchanged.
Market rather easier.

New York Sugar:—

Sept. 131 down 3.
Dec. 140 down 3.
Mar. 146 down 3.
Market steady.

WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago).—"Prices declined on Commission Houses selling, favourable weather in South-west and favourable crop eports. Closed easy."

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SHORT COVERING IN CENTRAL INDIA SHARES.

Activity In Steel Shares.

Bombay, June 26.

Mill Shares opened at about unchanged quotations and ruled quiet on scattered selling. At the decline there was increased support and prices improved by the close. There was some heavy covering in Central India shares, which after opening at Rs. 340 advanced to Rs. 351/4. Other mill shares remained quiet, but steady. There was good deal of activity in Tata Steel Shares. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 21-6 and after declining to Rs. 20-12 advanced to Rs. 21-10. Second Pref. were paid Rs. 41-12. Bombay-Burma shares were steady. There was some profit-taking in Alcock shares. Katni Defds. were placed at Rs. 625. There was slight improvement for Imperial Bank shares, which closed at Rs. 1050 and partly-paid at Rs. 261-4.

Government Securities were quiet. 3-1/2 per cent. opened at Rs. 59-10 and after declining annas 4 closed at Rs. 59-7.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 26.

Bombay Dyeing 677, 73, 80, 78.
Century 235, 33, 37, 36.
Colaba 97, 96.
Crescent 61-14.
Fazul 356, 63, 58, 57.
Indore 351.
Madhowji 22.
Nagpur 337, 36, 51.
New Great 135, 33, 37, 36.
Pearl 223, 21, 25, 23.
Simplex 58, 61.
Swadeshi 283, 88.
Burma 390, 80, 93, 91-14.
Hydro 105.
Tram 108, 107-13.
Def. 275.
Ord. 21-8, 20-12, 21-10.
Bundi 12-10, 12.
Indian 152, 51, 53-2.
Katni Ord. 158, 60, 59.
Alcock 217, 11, 16, 13.

MILLS

Bombay, June 25.

100 Ahm. Advance	271-4
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Dyeing	678-12
250 Bradbury P.	120
250 Bradbury	120
100 Century	236-4
500 Central India P.	427-8
100 Central India	351-4
100 Colaba	96.14
100 Cooria	137-8
100 Crescent	61-14
250 Currim.	60
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
10 E D Sassoon D	0-4.6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	4
250 Fazulbhoy	357-8
100 Finlay	72-3
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	95
1000 Hindustan	1350
100 Indore-Malwa	351-4
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	7-6
100 Khatau	83-12
100 Kohinoor	133-12
250 Laxmi	340
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	480
50 Mysore	9644
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	136.4
100 New City	49-6
250 Pabani	122-8
250 Pearl	223-12
100 Phoenix	275-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1660-0
250 Simplex	61
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	288-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1312-8
1000 Western	700
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	14-14
£10—5 Eastern	66
500 Imperial	1050
500-125 Imperial Contr.	261-4
150 India	80
5 Union	3-4-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	12.12
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	153-2
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	105-8
40 Katni Df.	625
100 Katni	159.6
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7-1
100 Sahabad	140.8
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	8
15 Jupiter	6.8
15 New India	15-10
200-100 Oriental	1675
10 Vulcan	5-14
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	110.0
1000 Andhra Val P.	970.0
100 Andhra Valley	550
50 Bombay Tram P.	64-8
50 Bom. Tram	107-13
100 Tata Hydro P.	103-8
100 Tata Hydro	105
1000 Tata Power P.	1952-8
1000 Tata Power	400
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	795
100 Amritsar Pat.	102-8
100 Central Provin.	73-8
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	44
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	545
MINING.	
10 Central India	8
10 Shivrajpur	11-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	118-2
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	41-12
50 Tata Steel D.	275
75 Tata Steel	21-10
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	213-12
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	180-10
50 Bom. Telephone	49-8
8s. Bri. B. Petrol	2-10-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	391-14
50 Bom. Burma New	142.8
100 Ind. Bleaching	133-2
15 Scindia	6-4
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	59-7
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	99-15

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 26.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 59-10.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-12.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-12.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-10

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82-4.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-10.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 95-10.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-7.

6 per cent Bonds due 1933-38 Rs. 99-14.

6 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-11.

6 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/15.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103/15.

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71.

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69/14.

4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/14.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/10.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates: 2nd July Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 59-10.

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100.

Tone of Market:—Very steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, June 26.

3 Months Discounts 2-1/16 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2-3/16 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 4-1/2 per cent.
One month 4 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate:—6 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Steady. India and China bought. China sold. Buyers satisfied.

GOLD & SILVER.
Bombay, June 26.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mind Gold, Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	4	0
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	4	6
Silver Ready	44	10	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	44	8	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	44	2	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSN.
Bombay, June 26.

Castorseeds Sept. Delivery: Opening Rs. 34-5; Highest Rs. 34-13; Lowest Rs. 34-2-6 and Closing Rs. 34-10-6.

Groundnut Seeds August Delivery: Opening Rs. 33; Highest Rs. 33-8; Lowest Rs. 32-12-6 and Closing Rs. 33-3.

SALE SALE SALE

Get the package

Take the bottle

Rub the Balm

Relief is Yours!

Specific Supreme for MALARIA.
Dr. J. D. KULKARNI'S
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A POWERFUL INDICTMENT OF SOCIAL VALUES

Mr. Tawney's Book On "Equality"

A new book by Mr. Tawney is always an event. His work is of social significance, for his books are invariably potent contributions to the literature of Socialism. His "Acquisitive Society" is one of the greatest Socialist tracts of our generation. His latest book "Equality" (Allen and Unwin, 7s. 6d) is not less important. It is written with the usual brilliance of phrase and epigram, in language of glorious stateliness and yet with subtle and sustained irony. It is a powerful indictment of our social values and an exposure of the fundamental weakness in our social structure. It offers a scale of ethical and moral principles on which "good" life in a society alone is possible, writes Mr. Creech Jones in the "New Leader."

REGARD FOR HUMAN NEEDS.

What kind of society is it agreeable to live in? An understanding on this point will prevent an infinite amount of waste in effort later on. It will help us to discern what is wrong with our social life to-day. Perhaps we shall find that the remedy of our present distresses lies not altogether in the realm of machinery—economic technique and industrial organisation—but also in the alteration of those ideas and mental habits which result, in practice, in clogging the machine and hampering the transition to a more efficient technique and a more intelligent application of resources. We should aim at making our society such, that it takes its tone not from "the proprieties existing in our present social relations" but in a regard for common human needs and individual intelligence.

Each generation, of course, regards as natural the institutions to which it is accustomed. Inequalities, therefore, tend to be regarded with indulgence. Too few workers are conscious of their dignity as human beings—too many, in their hearts are prone "to admire the rich." Mr. Tawney declares that what gives significance to the working class movement is not merely the demand for material needs, for comfort and amusement, but the underlying idea of social solidarity as a corrective to the exaggerated emphasis on individual advancement through the acquisition of wealth. It is a movement which resents the moral humiliation produced by gross contrasts of wealth. Social solidarity depends on a common culture, and that, in a large measure depends on economic equality—the removal of the sharp differences of economic status and education and of the present graduated system of social classes.

SOCIETY SHOULD ELIMINATE INEQUALITIES.

Mr. Tawney does not declare that equality means that all men are, on the whole, very similar or equal in their natural endowment of character and intelligence. But it means that as human beings all men are entitled to consideration and respect so that each may develop such powers as they possess. Because men are men, social and economic institutions—property rights, industrial organisations, the system of public health and education, etc.—should be planned to emphasise and strength "not the class differences which divide, but the common humanity which unites." Men possess in their common humanity a quality which is worth cultivating. Society should eliminate the inequalities which result from its own bad organisation and plan those institutions which meet common needs and those arrangements which are a source of common enlightenment and common enjoyment.

It is from this standpoint that the argument of the book is developed. Mr. Tawney examines the contribution to the idea of equality by the French and early English political thinkers, the meaning of class, the structure of English society, the economic strata in capitalist society, the distribution of wealth and ownership and the consequences of that distribution in terms of power, privilege, physical well-being, enlightenment, and human happiness. What matters to a society, says Mr. Tawney, is less what it owns and more what it is and how it uses its possessions. It is civilised in so far as its conduct is guided by a just appreciation of spiritual ends and uses its material resources in liberating and cultivating the powers of the individual human beings who compose it and in promoting their enlightenment, dignity and refinement. In glowing eloquence, Mr. Tawney describes the conditions of a sound culture and its need to draw its nourishment from the common life of mankind.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY.

The argument that the idea of equality is satisfied if all enjoy equality of opportunity is torn to shreds. Individuals can ascend and get oil.

"What a view of human life such an attitude implies? As though opportunities for talent to rise could be equalised in a society where the circumstances surrounding it from birth are themselves unequal! As though, if they could, it were natural and proper that the position of the mass of mankind should permanently be such that they can attain civilisation only by escaping from it!"

Opportunities to rise do not make immaterial the existence of sharp disparities of income and social conditions.

"Opportunities to rise, which can, of their very nature, only be seized by the few, are not a substitute for a general diffusion of the means of civilisation which are needed by all men whether they rise or not."

In the absence of measures which prevent the exploitation of groups in a weak economic position by those in a strong, and make the external conditions of health and civilisation a common possession, the phrase equality of opportunity is obviously a jest! The worker.

"may not have mastered the intricacies of the theory of chances but he possesses enough arithmetic to understand the absurdity of staking his happiness on the possibility of his promotion, and to realise that, if he is to attain well-being at all, he must attain it, not by personal advancement, but as the result of a collective effort, the fruit of which he will share with his fellows."

ECONOMIC EQUALITY ESSENTIAL.

It is interesting to note that while Mr. Tawney argues that economic equality is as necessary as political and social equality, he is more concerned with the equalisation of the conditions of life (such as the extension of social services for education and health life), than for the equal distribution of wealth. He does not bother whether one man should earn more than another, "for where community of environment and a common education and habit of life have bred a common tradition of respect and consideration, those details of the counting house are forgotten or ignored. It is that some classes should be excluded from the heritage of civilisation which others enjoy, and that the fact of human fellowship, which is ultimate and profound, should be obscured by economic contrasts which are trivial and superficial."

What a community requires is that its work should be done and done with the minimum of friction and the maximum of co-operation.

NO SURRENDER WITHOUT STRUGGLE.

Mr. Tawney then pleads for generalising by collective action the advantages associated in the past with the ownership of property. He wants all citizens to enjoy, apart from wages, a social income provided from the surplus remaining after the necessary costs of production and expansion have been met, and made available on equal terms to all. His case for social services is powerfully put. He points out the many human, moral and economic advantages, indicates the gains already achieved and shows how the standard of civilised life depends almost entirely upon the social provision already made.

How that social provision is to be paid for is not burked. Principles which should guide taxation and the distribution of our national income are argued with great persuasiveness. It has been objected that in the present crisis the laudable object of Mr. Tawney is beyond our reach. The answer is in the ideas and habits of life with which questions of this kind are conceived. Power and privilege will not be surrendered without a struggle and more than persuasive eloquence may prove to be required, but Mr. Tawney has a great faith in the immense possibilities in education and no society can go back on the equalising of conditions which the social legislation of the past few decades has tended to produce.

Space forbids a detailed statement of Mr. Tawney's case. We are grateful to him for a noble work.

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COTTON TRADE PUBLICITY

A National Effort In America

A national Cotton Week is to be held in the United States shortly and the cotton exchanges, the cotton manufacturers and distributors, department stores, and mail-order businesses are reported to be supporting the movement with great enthusiasm. It has been rather a surprise for Lancashire, after having conducted two successful cotton weeks, to find that America has not yet had one, though she has had a long campaign to find new uses for cotton, as well as many local cotton weeks, cotton dress competitions, and so on. But, since cotton growers and merchants as well as cotton textile interests may expect to benefit from publicity, the first nation-wide Cotton Week will naturally have a great appeal. The Cotton-Textile Institute has undertaken the organisation of the advertising and displays, and it will be interesting to learn if British experience has been of any help in the United States, or if what America does will provide new ideas for future cotton propaganda in this country.

The Departments of Agriculture and Commerce are taking a hand in America's cotton week, and this fact accounts for the only opposition which the organisers have encountered. As a result of a protest from a worsted manufacturer, a complaint was laid before the heads of the two Government Departments mentioned because of their participation in an attempt to promote the sale of one class of textiles, presumably at the expense of wool, silk, rayon, linen, and other textiles. The Government has responded by offering to help in organising a National Woollen Week, but, since no Government money is to be used for Cotton Week, there was really little ground for the complaint. And, indeed, as Mr. Walker D. Hines, the chairman of the Cotton-Textile Institute, pointed out—

> Even if the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce had shown a special interest in the cotton textile industry, they would be doing no more than Congress has done by making appropriations to these departments specifically directed to the promotion of the use of cotton.

The protest in America was made merely by one manufacturer, not by a body representative of the wool textile industry, but it serves to show that a Government must be chary of undertaking to help any one industry in a way which may harm another.

SUBSIDISING EGYPTS COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The Egyptian Government, it is now announced, has granted a subsidy to the Egyptian Spinning and Weaving Company of one Egyptian dollar per cantar of cotton used until such time as the company is able to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. The subsidy is equivalent to 1/2d. per pound of cotton, so that it is a fairly substantial one, and, as the company has the advantage of working behind a tariff wall which, in view of the purchasing power of the average consumer, is a high one, it should not be long before the desired result is obtained. There are only two or three spinning and weaving mills in Egypt—though there is a considerable amount of hand-loom weaving, and also a primitive dyeing industry,—but there has for some time been propaganda with the object of stimulating the demand for Egyptian mill-made goods, and the subsidy should help this movement. It remains to be seen whether expectations of receiving a similar subsidy will lead other financiers to consider the establishment of spinning and weaving mills in Egypt; the fact that the Egyptian Spinning and Weaving Company, although virtually the only one in the field, cannot make sufficient profits by its own unaided efforts to pay a dividend of 5 per cent may or may not act as a spur to others who think they could bring more efficiency to add to the natural advantages which the older company—in common with any others in the country—must enjoy.

NEW YORK'S NIGHT CLUB QUEEN.

Why Was Her Entry Banned In Britain?

The French authorities have refused to allow an American entertainer known as "Texas" Guinan to land in France, and it had previously been announced that she would be excluded from England. She is well known in New York, where she has acquired a reputation for conducting a night club in a particularly noisy and brazen way. One of the few things which many people may have heard about her in this country is that she greeted her guests with the words "Hello, suckers!"—which was a way of telling them to their own face that they were fools for entering her club. She brought twenty "girls" who were to appear as entertainers in a Paris dancing resort. The French authorities have excluded "Texas" because she had signed a contract before entering the country to work as an entertainer, which is against the regulations. The British authorities exclude her as an undesirable alien.

Who decides who is undesirable—on what grounds? It is a mysterious process and much too dictatorial. It is a way of providing an alien with a chance to appear as a martyr, and it is usually an unpopular step in this country. Nobody should be excluded except for reasons given. As for "Texas" Guinan, she is not of great importance, and even the most ardent defenders of liberty may be glad on personal grounds that she will not come to England. The statements which she has issued in the hope of publicity have been noisy and self-important. In the case of such a brazen person one may perhaps permit oneself the luxury of a brazen inconsistence.—"Manchester Guardian."

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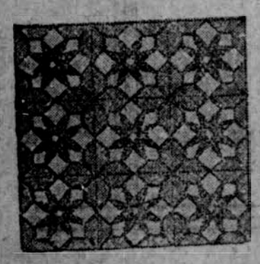

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MEMORIES OF GLADSTONE.

—:o:—

Strong Anti-Socialist To Whom Politics Were Never Truly Congenial

(BY J. B. FIRTH.)

It is the older generation which will turn with the liveliest expectation to a book of "Reminiscences" published to-day by Lord Kilbracken, quondam Sir Arthur Godley (Macmillan, 10s 6d), who was Permanent Under-Secretary of the India Office, and before that private secretary to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, I mean the generation which knew Gladstone living—and he died in 1898, Lord Kilbracken writes principally for them.

Or rather, I should say, wrote, for he says that the book remains as it was compiled, without idea of publication, in 1916-7, not with any high purpose of liberating his soul, but simply "as a narrative of some parts of my own life."

Lord Kilbracken belongs to the old school, to which discretion was an essential ingredient of good manners. Where he lifts the veil it is with the utmost decorum. Only now and then does he betray a really hearty dislike and disapproval—most noticeable in the case of Lord Curzon. There is no malice.

FIRST OF GREAT MEN.

It is curious to think that Lord Kilbracken and not John Morley might have been Mr. Gladstone's biographer. The honour was offered by the family. Lord Rosebery urged acceptance, remarking that the suggestion that Morley should write the Life "gave him a cold shiver." But as it would have demanded his undivided attention and have necessitated his quitting the India Office, where he had become as much an indispensable institution as Welby at the Treasury, he declined, and was content to help Morely instead, whenever that cold and highly self-centred individualist needed assistance.

These facts will show how close Arthur Godley had stood to Mr. Gladstone, and what a high opinion Mr. Gladstone had of his secretary's abilities and personal qualities. He was repaid with a rare devotion, and Lord Kilbracken, writing with undiminished yet discriminating enthusiasm, ranks him easily first of all the great men of his time, saying that the more he saw of him the more amazed he was at the nobility and purity of his character, which seemed to him not, as it seemed to many, "complex and obscure," but, in a phrase of R. L. S., "radiantly simple." The essential factor was "the extraordinary intensity and vehemence of all his impulses," and the strict self-control by which they were kept in check.

UGLY SIDE OF POLITICS.

As is well known, Mr. Gladstone's original bent was to take Holy Orders, and Lord Kilbracken believes that politics were never truly congenial to him, and that his heart was never in his profession, though, of course, he enjoyed the exercise of his amazing Parliamentary powers. It seems a hard saying. Lord Kilbracken explains thus:

"He saw the ugly side of politics as plainly as any man could see it; he had long made up his mind to face it, but it never ceased to disgust him. His affections were set on another and a very different world, in which he lived and moved and had his being. This fact compelled the love and admiration of the few who were aware of it, but it by no means increased his efficiency as the leader of a political party. . . .

"Often, when we were alone, he spoke to me strongly of the repulsiveness of some phases of political life. One expression of his remains in my mind. I had spoken of the hard things that are said in politics. 'What are they,' he asked, 'compared with the hard things that are done in politics? He spoke with intense feeling and emphasis. His wish to be out of it all and to possess his soul before he died was most genuine and extremely strong."

Lord Kilbracken also emphasises Mr. Gladstone's extraordinary subtlety and ingenuity—which have little connection with "radiant simplicity"—and admits that he was often influenced quite unconsciously by inadequate motive. Yet he holds that "as a man and in respect of the things pertaining to God' Mr. Gladstone was in a class by himself." He agrees that he was by no means "a heaven-born Prime Minister." But on his own subjects and as an official he was "supremely good" and rose splendidly to every great occasion, though "much of the everyday work would have been better done by an inferior man."

A WAR CLOUD.

One of the most curious Gladstone anecdotes relates to 1880, when the European Powers were engaged in coercing Turkey and war seemed so close that Mr. Gladstone had been compelled to come up from Hawarden to await the Sultan's reply.

"He was sitting at his desk and going through the day's work as usual. I was standing at his side. The door opened very quietly, and Lord Granville, then Foreign Secretary, came in on tip-toe with a paper in his hand.

"I saw him at once, but Mr. G., intent on his work, was unconscious of his presence. Lord Granville, brandishing the paper, which was a deciphered telegram, above his head, proceeded to execute a pas de joie, still silent, and on tip-toe, round the room. He danced it very gracefully, with wavings of his hands, and at last me, Mr. Gladstone's astonished gaze.

"Thereupon he stopped and read out his telegram. The Turk had surrendered. Instantaneously Mr. Gladstone exclaimed with indescribable fervour: 'Thank God! Then I can go down by the 2.45.'

That was his first thought—he could return to his beloved Hawarden.

Modern Liberals, who revere Mr. Gladstone's name, and say that could he but return they would have a leader after their own heart, should observe how strongly Lord Kilbracken emphasises the anti-Socialist character of Mr. Gladstone's Liberalism; indeed, he describes him as "the strongest anti-Socialist I have ever known of any persons who gave serious thought to social and political question."

"SOCIALIST" BUDGET.

He used to denounce the Budget of 1874 as "That Socialist Budget of North-cote's" simply because of the relief it gave to the poorer class of income-tax payers. Nor did he change as he grew older. The author describes how shortly after Mr. Gladstone's retirement he sat with him in Lord Aberdeen's garden at Dollis Hill and heard deliver a long impromptu denunciation from his armchair on Sir William Harcourt's famous Death Duties Budget, which was then convulsing the political world. He "most strongly objected to high death duties and everything else which tended to discourage or penalise thrift, foresight, and accumulation."

Mr. Gladstone, we are told, had, like most other brilliant conversationalists, his own particular stock of favourite anecdotes. One, which pleased him so much that it had "a run of several year," related to Dr. Waddington, Dean of Durham, a survivor of the "two bottle men" days. The Dean was once dining with a host who, when the port had gone round the usual number of times, addressed to him the customary formula, "Mr. Dean, will you have any more wine?" at the same time pushing back his chair. To which the Dean, without moving, replied, "When I have finished that which is before me."

MRS. GLADSTONE.

We are vouchsafed pleasant glimpses of Mrs. Gladstone, the most devoted of wives. Lord Kilbracken writes charmingly of her gracious and gentle ways, but he does not hide the fact that she had traits which rather trying to a private secretary who lived on the premises at No. 10. She made use of a curious family slang in vogue with the Glynnes and Lyttletons, and Lord Kilbracken recalls her coming into his room one morning limping and saying with a cheerful smile: "Such a quizz! I've sprouted a lameness."

It was she apparently who was responsible for the deplorable mistake made by Mr. Gladstone in going to the theatre on the night that the news of Gordon's tragic death had reached London. Edward Hamilton had suggested cancelling the visit. Mrs. Gladstone, thinking only of her husband's little foibles, waved the protest aside saying, "Oh, dear, nothing teases him so much as altering a plan at the last moment."

Of Mr. G.'s conversion to Home Rule, Lord Kilbracken says nothing and the omission looks rather pointed. As to what he would have thought of the Great War the author observes—I think quite rightly—that he would have opposed the Ententes with France and Russia to the very utmost of his power and resisted—on the score of economy—such preparations for war as Great Britain made from 1900 to 1914, but that when Germany invaded Belgium he would have flamed with righteous wrath, for he was an eager upholder of the sanctity of treaties.

In short, he would have plunged into the whirlpool utterly and totally unprepared. Typical Gladstonianism! Lord Kilbracken says that he never once heard Mr. Gladstone refer with pride or satisfaction to any British feat of arms, ancient or modern, though often eloquent in eulogy of the "Montenegreens," as he always called them, in their resistance to the Turks.

PARLIAMENT BILL.

I have confined myself wholly to the Gladstone pages in this fascinating book, but it should not be thought that its interest is confined to these. The Radley, Rugby, and Oxford chapters are in the best reminiscential vein, and we meet here the Arnolds, Dr. Temple, and many another famous name. Moreover, to come down to a much later time, Lord Kilbracken gives us a vivid description of the closing scenes of the exciting debate on the Parliament Bill in the House of Lords, when the issue was in doubt down to the last moment. I quote just one short passage:

"Rosebery spoke well, of course, but to my mind rather overdid the dramatic business; inflections of the voice and something of the style of a mid-Victorian tragic actor. Milner was poor and ineffective; he spoke slowly and paused a long time between his sentences. Rosebery, who was sitting just in front of me, turned round and said in a whisper, 'These are very slow lobs.'

"A minute or two afterwards he said, 'Are you going to vote against, insisting?' 'Yes, I think so; are you?' 'Well—yes—if I can bring myself to do it, I will. But, you see' (and he looked very grave and melancholy), 'I influence no one. I bring no one with me.' 'Yes, you do, you bring me.' At this he laughed, and I could see that though he spoke doubtfully, he had really quite made up his mind to vote and not merely to abstain."

WARNING ON INDIA.

And so it proved. For on the following night just before the division Rosebery "darted forward with lightning speed from the cross benches and in his melodramatic fashion announced his intention of voting with the Government."

Many must have wondered what the famous permanent official who spent twenty-six years at the India Office thinks of the present trend of Indian affairs. Lord Kilbracken has said nothing. Not a word has passed, in Homeric phrase, 'the barrier of his teeth.' Nor does he break silence in this book. He just quietly observes that the most important lesson to be learned by anyone concerned with Indian affairs who has not himself lived in India is "humility."

"My experience leads me to say that no opinion about Indian administration is worth the paper on which it is written except so far as it is, directly or indirectly, founded upon and supported by the opinion of those Englishmen who have spent the best part of their life in actual contact with the peoples of that country."

An admirable precept, more honoured, alas! in the breach than the observance. There is a large understanding of men and affairs in these all too brief 850 pages which help one to understand why Sir Arthur Godley held the place he did in the estimation of the leading men of his time.—"Daily Telegraphs."

SECRET CATHOLIC EFFORTS AGAINST FASCISM ALLEGED

Documents described as of grave import are printed in the paper "Lavora Fascista". They purport to show that the Catholic lay organization Azione Cattolica is acting secretly to overthrow the Fascist regime in Italy, and that Pope Pius himself is supporting its anti-Fascist activities.

The documents are secret reports of recent meetings of the upper hierarchy of the Azione Cattolica, and they show that things have gone so far that extreme remedies are required, according to "Lavora Fascista," implying either that the Azione Cattolica must be disbanded or the Concordat denounced.

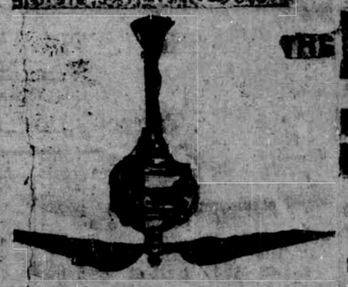
Dr. Rossi, vice president of the Azione, is quoted as saying, "Our activities must not appear to be what they really are directed at. We must intensify them in such a way as to make them appear strictly religious so as not to offer the enemy any angle to strike at; and if we are attacked it must appear that we are acting only in a religious scope and thus acquire a position to denounce Fascism before Italian opinion and before the whole world."

Another part quotes Monsignor Pizzardo, assistant general of the Azione Cattolica, as saying, "If in Spain the Azione Cattolica had been strong, the outrages against religious orders would have been impossible. We must be strong here so as to be in a position to get hold of the power should the occasion offer."—"Chicago Tribune."

Pilgrim Special Train.

A Pilgrim Special train, carrying about 300 passengers arranged by the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway left Jamnagar at 1 p.m. on June 18. It will visit Sidhpur, Abu Road, Ajmer (Pushkarji), Agra, Prayag (Allahabad), Calcutta, Jagannathji, Vejnath (Jhadkhandi), Gaya, Kashi, Ayodhya, Delhi, Hardwar, Muttra, Brindaban, Nathdwara, and Dakor, and will return to Jamnagar and proceed to Dwarka and Okha Port (Beyt Sankhodhar) completing the entire pilgrimage in about a month and a half's time.

For two years past, the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway have started a Publicity propaganda with a view to popularise the old pilgrim centre Dwarka. As a result Dwarka last year, 4 pilgrim special trains visited



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MYTH OF THE MIDDLE CLASS EXPLODED.

:0:

PLACE OF LAUNDRIED SHIRT IN THE SCHEME OF SOCIALISM

(BY 'ORISIS.')

The presidential address delivered recently at the session of the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference makes itself remarkable through a variety of features that are usually lacking in the formal, pedagogic harangues that are launched from the chairmain's seat.

THE 'HISTORIC ROLE.'

The whole speech is an example in clarity of thought and clear clever analysis of the conditions in which the class of so-called salaried employees are living at this moment. The survey of these conditions, although it is so brief, marks a new life and departure from the procedure generally adopted by our cliche-loving theorists who would think nothing of ignoring the immediate realities in their obsession of doctrinaire 'purism' of orthodox dogma. For one thing, one finds the myth of the 'historic' role of the petit-bourgoisie exposed and the position of the victims of social slavery vindicated. It is no doubt an irony of some mocking fate that our 'Tuchuns' of class-war should regard the half-starved wearer of a laundried shirt as a prototype of the 'historic' small-bourgeois villain in the 'betrayal' piece after the European text-book type and should forthwith try to stir the mob against him. The 'pandharpesha,' petty office clerk becomes 'an intellectual hanger-on' and parasite of the hated capitalist; he becomes an enemy alien, a menace to the cause of the proletariat. Why? Because a German Jew prophesied it; the petit bourgeoisie have a 'historic' role to play, namely, that of the biblical traitor, Judas. Its activity is summed up in a single word, 'sabotage.'

MAN AND THE MACHINE.

The President of the B. S. E. Conference describes the position assigned to this class of wage-slaves and victims of industrialism under the scheme of capitalism with something like real insight into their conditions of life and defines the one role they have to play:

For the salaried employees—the workers by brain—to hope to achieve anything without forming part of the Trade Union movement would be hoping against hope. They are victims of capitalism no less than the manual workers and their economic interests require that they should make common cause with the latter. They have no more security of employment than the workers by hand; many of them are most miserably paid. Nor are they sweated less than the manual workers. They must both unite and strive for the achievement of the common goal, namely, Socialism.

There is one other point he makes in his speech which cannot be sufficiently emphasised and it is the stress he lays on the spiritual significance of a movement that aims at the destruction of a system of anti-social exploitation. We have noticed again and again how the machinations of Socialistic movements have resulted—in Judases. It is a really historic fact which remains above controversy. We find to-day the Trade Union movement exploited for self-aggrandisement because it has been mechanised on a materialist basis; and even 'Socialism in Our Time' tastes bitter in our mouth with its British associations. So that when the plea of Gandhian (or more accurately neo-Gandhian) idealism is offered it is done not out of a doctrinaire faith but that greater faith in innate human nobility and power—a faith to which masses of the earth's inarticulate oppressed may turn for their salvation and of a foundering world.

HEROIC ROLE OF CHILDREN IN SATYAGRAHA.

:0:

Mrs. Hansa Metha's Advice To Bal Bharat Sabha

(From a Correspondent.)
SIMLA, June 20.

The Provincial Conference of the Bal Bharat Sabha was held in Simla under the presidentship of Mrs. Hansa Mehta. Before proceedings commenced, telegrams from Mahatma Gandhi, and Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru were read out.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the President, addressing the Bal Bharat Sabha Conference, said:—

"I take the opportunity of congratulating the children of the Punjab for the valiant part they played in the last struggle for independence. Among the young ones, the name of Raj Pal is held as much in reverance and the name of the hero of our myth. I hope that the same zeal you have shown in destructive work will be shown in carrying out a more constructive programme. It is up to the orgamisers of the Bal Bharat Sabha to see that the energy of the young and the enthusiastic is directed in channels of work which will be beneficial to the country in the long run. I would advise this very young generation to leave politics for the present to the elders and busy themselves in preparing for the future. Even if we are able to achieve independence, the children of to-day will not be able to retain it in future if they are ill-equipped for the task and our efforts will be futile. It is for the Bal Bharat Sabhas to see that their members fit themselves for the citizenship of a free country.

RID COMMUNALISM.

What is the equipment necessary for such a citizenship. First and foremost will be the inculcation of the true spirit of nationalism—nationalism which will be above creeds and communities. To-day the communal canker is eating the very vitals of our nation. Let us learn to love our country passionately so that we shall learn to put it above every thing.

NEED FOR DISCIPLINE.

The next important item in your armoury of equipment should be the sense of discipline. We of the present generation sadly lack in this very essential quality. Hence our efforts are more spurious than organised. Do you think a handful of foreigners would have ruled over us as they are ruling to-day if we had been more disciplined and shown them an organised front? An army is an army because of its discipline, without it, it would be a mere mob. Would you rather be an army of brave soldiers or members of an undisciplined mob?

I have touched on the two essential qualities which you as future citizens of a free country should possess. There are other qualities besides, equally important. But I do not wish to speak on them to-day. A conference like this ought to help you in chalking out a detailed programme of your work for the future. I would advise the conference to deliberate on this programme of work rather than waste time making wild speeches over resolutions merely echoing the words of the grown urs.

CHILDREN'S LOVE FOR FREEDOM.

Maulana Abdul Ghani, President of the Ludhiana Congress Committee in the course of his speech made striking references to the sad demise of Lala Laj Pat Rai who became a victim of 'lathi' charge at a peaceful demonstration. The speaker said that at the stirt of the Civil Disobedience movement Government took it very lightly, but the Great Mahatma with a handful of volunteers made his historical salt raid at Dharasana.

The speaker thanked the women who went to jails and fought like men for freedom and said that in a city like Simla, which is full of Government officials, the children who were brought up with great care left their homes for the love of their country.

Further he appealed to the children to be brave for the coming struggle.

RESOLUTIONS.

Dr. N. L. Varma moved the following resolutions which were unanimously passed:—

(1) This Conference places on record its extreme sense of grief at the sad death of Pandit Moti Lal Nehru and Maulana Mohamed Ali.

(2) This Conference expresses heart-felt grief at the death of Comrade Raj Pal and condemns the attitude of the Government for not making any enquiry of his Associations.

(3) This Conference places the sense of heart-felt grief at the untimely death of Comrade Raghbir Singh of Simla who died in jail during the Civil Disobedience movement.

Maulana Hisam Uddin of Amritsar referred to the insulting attitude of the Government towards Indians.

ROLE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Mr. Roshan Lal, Chairman of the Reception Committee thanked the leaders who came there from long distances. He said that if the children and women had not taken part in the last Civil Disobedience movement, then the Congress would have not reached this successful stage. In the last Civil Disobedience movement the women and children braved 'lathi' charges, but did not bear the insult of National Flag. They had held the Bal Bharat Conference here, because Simla was the seat of two Governments whom they wanted to sound regarding their programme for the future. After the Pact, the boycott of foreign cloth had gone down and it was for that purpose also that they held the conference. The children of Bal Bharat Sabha were prepared for the next war the sooner it started.

AWAKENING AMONG MUSLIMS.

Making Leeway In Field Of Education

The Muslim students of the Bharda New High School met in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall on the 20th instant under the auspices of their Association Darul-Mussalmin to congratulate the successful Muslim Students of the school for the year. Mr. S. K. Nabiullah presided.

The Secretary and the Treasurer presented their reports which were adopted.

The President said that it was a surprise to him to learn that nearly fifty per cent of the boys who received education in the Bharda New High School in its primary, middle and secondary sections, were Mussalmans. That was a sign of the times that there was a real awakening amongst Mussalmans and that they were trying to make leeway in the field of education. The Muslim boys of the Bharda New High School had shown a real public spirit inasmuch as they had formed themselves into an Association called Darul-Mussalmin whose object was to help the poor students of the school and to accord public appreciation of deserving students by holding functions like the present one. They should extend the scope of their association by holding inter-school debates and lectures on Islamic history and other allied subjects. They should establish contact with Muslim students of other Institutions such as the Anjuman-i-Islam, which should lead to their co-operation in future.

After distributing of the prizes the students who had passed the Matriculation examination were garlanded.

PICKETING AT TRICHUR.

Foreign Cloth Dealers Come Round.

(From Our Correspondent).
TRICHUR, June 22.

The picketing of the foreign cloth shops was inaugurated at Trichur (Cochin State) nearly two months back and has been going on vigorously ever since. In the beginning, the shop in the Round were picketed. Most of the people who came to buy were respectable and were easily persuaded from buying anything from the shops, so that in the short space of two or three weeks, the sales were so much affected that the shop owners agreed to sign the Swadeshi pledge and sealed up the foreign goods. And of the 9 shops that did so, three were kept by Mahomedans and one by a Christian. All these shop-keepers were very courteous in their behaviour towards the picketers.

The Colleges and schools being closed, a large number of students used to come for picketing. In the evening, the ladies of the Desa Sevika Sangham also used to help the volunteers in their work.

A Christian shop was the only one in the Round where attempts are made to abuse the picketers and to drown their voices by motor horns and hooters. The sales aare greatly reduced there and picketing is still going on. Over and above these shops in the Round, one shop in the Bazar was also picketed and it was that owned by Mr. C. P. Lonappen, the Premier merchant in Trichur.

The general public of Trichur excepting the Christians and Ezhavas is showing a very favourable attitude towards picketing and the recent visit of Sjts. K. F. Nariman, J. M. Sen-Gupta, Prakasam and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have contributed not a little in producing a favourable atmosphere. This helpful attitude of the public is responsible for the fact that the volunteers in the camp have been so far maintained by subscriptions in cash and kind from the public, besides this many persons are also rendering very great help to the volunteers individually.

Rugby.—The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, in referring in the Commons to advance by the Bank of England of Four and a half million pounds to Austria said that Government welcomed news of the Banks action, and hoped it would have effect.—B. O. W.

"BETTER BABIES"

THE Health and Happiness of all children depends entirely upon the nourishment they receive in infancy. If Babies do not obtain proper nourishment, and the Milk they receive is lacking in Vitamins, they will grow into emaciated Men and Women, who are neither a credit to their family nor to their country.

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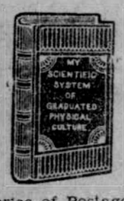
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—:o:—

Mr. Churchill's New Book On India

How the India Act of 1919 (which has been the cause of so much mischief) was passed is explained by Mr. Winston Churchill in the little volume entitled India, which makes its appearance to-day (Thornton Butterworth, 1s.) It contains nine of his recent speeches or articles on the proposal to give Dominion Status to India, with the speech which he delivered in 1920 on the case of General Dyer.

The introduction by Mr. Churchill is entirely new and of great historical importance. The India Act of 1919 was framed, he states, at a time when normal Cabinet government was in abeyance.

It was settled entirely between the members of the War Cabinet (Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Curzon, Mr. A. Chamberlain, and Mr. Barnes) and the Secretary of State for India (Mr. Montagu). The rest of the departmental heads were not formally consulted, and had no ground to demand to be taken into counsel.

PREPOSTEROUS CLAIM.

Before Cabinet government was restored, the measure had reached "its final phase."

Some of us, says Mr. Churchill, like Lord Birkenhead ..... had misgivings and doubts.

Our colleague Mr. Montague was accustomed to point in private to the preamble of the India Bill and also particularly to clause 41 (providing that ten years after a statutory commission should report whether it was desirable "to extend, modify, or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing.")

He represented his plan as a mere experiment which could be arrested or reversed at any time.

In view of this it is preposterous to pretend that a breach of faith will be committed if Dominion Status is not granted to India.

At the present moment, as Mr. Churchill says, the curtain is about to rise upon a new act in the drama:

The Conservative delegates at the Round Table Conference console themselves by dwelling upon the numerous and important safeguards which they consider inseparable from the grant of responsible government.

All these safeguards are challenged root and branch, in principle and form, by the Indian National Congress and by Mr. Gandhi.

Either the Conservative leaders are going to make another abject surrender within the next few months or three is going to be a collision with Mr. Gandhi, whose aim it is to throw us out of India.

We know no abler or more eloquent speeches than these which Mr. Churchill has reprinted here with a faith and courage which will increase his country-men's respect for him.

This is a book which everyone should read, for it concerns the supreme question of our time.—"Daily Mail."

AGRARIAN SITUATION IN KOLABA DISTRICT

Mr. N. N. Patil's Plea For Suspension Of Revenue.

Mr. N. N. Patil, M.L.C., has addressed the following letter to the Revenue Member to the Government of Bombay.

Your are aware that the main agricultural crop of this district is paddy or unhusked rice. The whole of the population of this district is dependent on this one source of income for all their needs. Owing to the catastrophic fall in the price of the paddy this year, the land owners and the cultivators alike are experiencing the very greatest hardship in meeting the revenue demand for the current year. The price of paddy is lower than the lowest on record.

From the figures you will be pleased to perceive how inequitable it is to exact full assessment from Royots.

FORCED RECOVERY.

The slow form of coercion that is being used for recovering, the full amount of assessment is forcing the agriculturists to sell every thing they have got. Land, sliver and gold trinkles, plough-cattle and milch-animal are being sold to meet the Government demand. The purchasing power of the people has been reduced to such an extent that markets are desolate, shop-keepers and traders are gradually sharing the same fate as the agriculturists. The whole district is being gradually impoverished to an unheard of extent.

A detailed enquiry will not fail to reveal the fact that rice is selling below the cost of production and in fair justice. Government is not entitled to levy and recover the full assessment as there is no unearned increment from land in this district. Every town and village is becoming a dumping ground for foreign corn and the local product cannot sell. The theory that the present depression will soon pass away seems to rest mainly on imagination, as the Government have so far applied no remedy and have not even investigated the causes.

WANTED IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

Some of the provincial Governments in India have either remitted a portion of the Revenue or granted suspension. It is not known why the Bombay Government should not adopt the same policy and afford some relief to the people, when the conditions prevailing in other provinces are the same as those prevailing in some of the districts of this presidency. This district was prompt in payment of revenue and there were no arrears.

REPLY TO COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner, S.D., in his speech in the Council against the granting of suspension or remission has advanced the argument that for the last ten years people have realised good prices and good harvest and therefore they are bound to pay this year also. This argument is untenable. If it is applied in the case of the highly paid Government Officers it will clearly follow that as huge sums have been poured into their pockets as salaries for the last ten years, they should serve without any pay during the current year as Government is experiencing financial stringency. The general indebtedness of the agriculturists is a coinplete answer that the former supposed high prices will not enable the agriculturists to tide over their present crisis.

People are realising, that argument and reasoning do not appeal to Government.

I therefore pray, that the Government will be pleased to order suspension of atleast 50 per cent of the revenue for seven months. This act of kindness will be a blessing to the vast majority of the population and will create a belief in the ryots that Government is not callous to their interest. It will mean no loss to the Government and it will greatly reconcile the people.

From TO-DAY! From TO-DAY! SHARADHA'S SCREEN-GEM BOMBAY TO WITNESS
"SPELL OF PATRIOTISM & WOMAN'S RIGHT TO FIGHT WITH MEN"
ARE FOUND IN
IT'S CHIVALRY THAT CHANGED THE MUD-POT TO A ROYAL-SCEPTRE
SHALIVAHAN
IT'S COURAGE THAT MADE AN HUMBLE POTTER A MONARCH
INDIAN POMP AND PAGEANTRY SHOWN
PICTURE DEPICTING THE LIFE-HISTORY OF THE GREAT KING SHALIVAHAN. PICTURE PRODUCED AT ENORMOUS COST SHOWING THE ANCIENT GLORY
MARCH OF CAVALRY CANNONS & INFANTRY
Magnificent Settings and Scenes of the Ancient Architectural Splendour Starring Mr. NANDRAM, BOSE and Miss MEHTAB and NURJEHAN—REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHY and EXCELLENT SCENERY.
WITH PROF. DEODHAR'S ORCHESTRA.
Daily Shows: 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Extra on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS at 3 p.m.
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To-day 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
J. M. BARRIE'S Famous War Play
MEDALS
Featuring GARY COOPER and BERYL MERCER

THE EMPIRE
To-day 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
The Alluring Chinese Star ANNA MAY WONG In
THE FLAME OF LOVE
All-Talking, Singing Picture.

THE EMPRESS
To-day 4, 6-30, and 10 P. M.
A Talkie Thriller
AFRICA SPEAKS
Adventures In The Unexplored Regions of Africa.

OPERA HOUSE.
To-night at 9-30 P. M.
GRANT ANDERSON REPERTORY CO., Presents
"ON THE SPOT"
A Thrilling Comedy by Edgar Wallace.

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BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 11,25,00,000
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Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,40,00,000
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25 per cent of the Premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.
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Use Mahashakti Talisman. Surely stops conception Price Rs. 2-12. For increasing retentive power use Kandarpa Talisman. Price Rs. 2-4.
S. BIDYABHUSHAN, P.O. Baganchara, (Nadia), Bengal.

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FOR
ALL FEVERS

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India 1874.

1930 RESULTS.

New Business: 26,481 Policies assuring Rs. 544 Lakhs.
Net Interest Income: Rs. 52 Lakhs.
Total Premium Income: Rs. 179 Lakhs.
Claims Paid: 3281 for Rs. 81 Lakhs.
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Funds Increased to nearly Rs. 10½ Crores.
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ALL THE OPERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ABOVE CONDUCTED at the LOW EXPENSE RATIO OF 22.4 % OF THE PREMIUM INCOME.

The MAGNITUDE of this GREAT INDIAN COMPANY'S OPERATIONS CAN BE JUDGED BY THESE FIGURES, AS CAN ALSO ITS
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THE ORIENTAL CLAIMS
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Allahabad	Delhi	Madras	Poona	Trichinopoly
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TO-DAY & TOMORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

The intimate story of two young wives in love with one husband.

A LADY SURRENDERS

From John Erskine's best selling novel "Sincerity"

WITH

Conrad Nagel, Genevieve Tobin, Rose Hobart, Basil Rathbone, Carmel Myers, Vivian Oakland, Franklin Pangborn.

Next Week

VIRTUOUS HUSBAND

HE DIDN'T DRINK
HE DIDN'T SMOKE
HE DIDN'T GAMBLE

BUT

DON'T MISS IT AT

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The Biggest Laugh Yet

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A Really Pathetic Drama

"NIRATHAR NIRU"

Commencing Saturday 27th June

How A Wicked Conspiracy Ends In Disgrace!

The Protection To The Unprotected!

The King's Evil Passion Becomes His Own Ruin

Please See All These In The Above Drama

Saturday, Sunday and Holidays Extra Show at 3 p. m.

And Daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11.

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Near Charni Road Junction.

RIALTO TALKIES

Lamington Road.
Western Electric Talkie Equipment.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M. ON SUNDAY.

Fashionable Society in an exquisite back ground of fifth avenue creations and subtle park avenue intrigues.

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THE SPARKLING MOVIETONE With A WONDERFUL CAST

Irene Rich
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TROOPING THE KING'S COLOUR

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CINEMA
(Lamington Road)
Again Continues for One Week.
THIRD WEEK
ALL-TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING
—100 per cent. Talkie Picture.

DAULAT-KA-NASHA"

Featuring
Miss JILLOO & Mr. KHALIL.
Supported by Mr. JAMSHED and expert Songster Mr. Hadi and the famous Dancing Star MISS TARA.
Written & Directed by Mr. KARANI
Daily three Shows at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 P. M.
Extra show on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3 P.M.

Amusements.

WHY WAS PARADISE LOST?

Because a woman stepped in the heavenly creation of God—and the eternal interpretation always ends in an exclamation.

"OH! THOU WOMAN!"

SEE COMMENCING TO-DAY

SURYA'S SUPER JEWEL PRODUCTION

Featuring

GARBO SISTERS

AND

GANPAT BAKERE.

West-End Cinema

Time, 5, 7, 9, & 11 SATURDAY & SUNDAY EXTRA SHOW at 3 P. M.

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Reduction in rates at the request of our Patrons.

GLOBE TALKIES

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Daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 P.M. 3 Shows. Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3 P.M. Box Rs. 2, Balcony Re. 1, Stalls As. 12, First As. 8, Second As. 4, and Third As. 3.

OFF WITH THE GOBS ON A GRAND JOY SPREE!

Musical Wonder show of the Fleet!
A tale of sex—
A tale of sea—
Tanged romance played amid
Staggering magnificence on the decks of a ploughing Man-O'-War.....

Join the Navy for a night and grab your share of the greatest fun feast ever spread on the screen .....
SONGS.....
LAUGHS.....
GIRLS.....
COLOR.....
Everything to make you Gay!

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With

JOCK OAKIE POLLY WALKER

and 1000 other players, dancers and singers. Hear "HALLELUJAH" and 8 other sparkling song hits

Directed by

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Gigantic, Rich-voiced, Talking Film

'PAK' DAMAN OR The LOVE

A vocal screen story of absorbing interest and Romance—Coming shortly at

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(LAMINGTON ROAD).

In preparation fast entering into microphone—Krishna Tone's another stupendous Talkie

LAYLA-MAZNUN!

For Booking Apply to KRISHNA TONE, DADAR BOMBAY 4

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 26.

S.S. Warfield, Steel, London.
S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind, Headlam, London.
S.S. Sumatra Maru, Shininura, Kobe.
S.S. Nurmahal, Peot, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June 27.

S.S. Arabistan, Struth, Osaka.
S.S. Mantua, Hignett, London.

LOADING.

June 26.

Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Mantua:—The P & O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Mantua will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Warfield—The M M Co.'s steamer Warfield arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Sumatra Maru:—The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

S.S. Nurmahal:—The T M Co.'s steamer Nurmahal arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Arabistan:—The M K Khalili's steamer Arabistan will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Osaka with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 26.

S.S. Mantua for London:—1000 cwts linseed oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 2 bales animal skin M Nissim; 2 pots rosa oil and 2 pots ginger grass oil E Virji and Co.; 6 pots rosa oil P E Bros.

For Istambol:—17 cwts henna powder C Pitambar.

For Joffa:—16 bales cotton yarn A El. Ezil.

S.S. Warfield for Hull:—500 cwts groundnut oil Swastik Oil Mills.

S.S. Kondakirk for Hamburg:—5000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 2000 cwts myrabollam C Jivanlal and Co.

For Ghent:—115 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 220 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwts joowari T S Thadani and Sons; 50 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co.; 65 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Export Co.

For Rotterdam:—3000 cwts joowari T S Thadani and Sons.

S.S. Delhi for Hamburg:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 1780 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 5990 cwts joowari Ralli Bros.

S.S. Silverlarch for New York:—315 cwts gum karaya P. Kooverji and Co.; 210 cwts gum karaya and 525 cwts flea seed D Mavji and Co.; 1000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co.

S.S. Takiwa Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton raw Birla Bros.

For Shanghai:—1190 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.; 2000 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 1500 bales cotton raw S Prithiraj.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Mor Moji:—250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Alipore for Kobe:—279 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.; 500 bales cotton raw G.K. Kaist Ltd.; 127 bales cotton raw N Futehally; 71 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Moji:—150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—350 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Sumatra Maru for Shanghai—1500 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—900 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Moji:—150 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Yokohama:—150 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 26.

S.S. Kondekirk, Agents L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—25 cases slates, 288 cases paper, 567 cases Eswave, 25 cases pencils, 139 cases ply wood, 167 cases H. lamps, 60 cases camphor, 160 cases beer, 167 cases machinery, 43 cases shoes, 210 cases nails, 30 drums whale oil, 1051 drums chemicals, 132 drums dyes dry, 300 bundles Y.M. squares, 257 bundles Y.M sheets, 212 bundles close stems.

From Bremen:—24 cases wire nails, 38 cases hinges, 77 cases flanges, 243 cases tubes, 62 cases galvd. sheets, 132 cases motor car covers, 139 cases glass ware, 24 cases ply wood, 63 cases beer, 75 cases chemicals.

From Antwerp:—74 cases washing blue, 50 cases naptholine, 3 cases iron screws, 397 cases tiles, 1378 bundles steel joists, 82 bundles steel tacks, 1750 bundles steel sheets, 516 bundles steel angles, 140 bundles steel flats, 1515 bundles steel bars, 1600 bundles steel hoops, 86 bundles steel rounds, 192 bundles steel bars, 480 bundles steel circles, 30 cases brandy, 72 cases bolts and nuts, 1046 coils wire, 84 drums dyes dry.

From Rotterdam:—107 cases schanapps, 50 cases jams, 215 cases pencils, 83 cases paper, 160 cases soap, 20 cases silk yarn, 100 bags dextrine, 100 bags farina, 100 bags caraway seed, 840 cases starch, 255 cases beer, 75 cases straw boards, 1082 drums paint, 635 drums dyes dry, 340 drums dyes paste, 1500 drums asphalt.

From Port Said:—245 bales cotton.

INDIAN COTTON GROWERS.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 26.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	....	318985
Central India	349	325175
Barsi & Nagar	....	164,903
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	83,538
Berar	230	577829
Central Provinces	260	367221
Total Ocmra	839	1838051
Dholera	3086	254,025
N.-W. Provinces	....	89,920
Rajputana	63	47,784
Sind-Punjab	45	115,915
Broach	....	298032
Coompta & Dharwar	849	76,917
Westerns-Northerns	141	38,132
Cocoanada	....	24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1333	35593
Persian	....	452
American	....	119808
Egyptian and African	237	291393
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	378
Total	6593	3204424

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 18th June. This year.
Europe	990	542916
Japan & China	8172	1554041
Coast Ports	....	20887
Up-country by rail	....	181319
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	16781
Total	9162	2315944

THE PROBLEM OF ELECTORATES.

(Continued from page 8.)

Hindus. Politically Hindus in general had no concern outside the Indian National Congress and the Indian Liberal Federation. Every politically-minded Hindu came under either of these bodies. The placing of the Hindu Mahasabha by the side of these two bodies was a sort of Cross Division or overlapping division. The evil was aggravated by the fact that the Hindu Mahasabha was dominated by one section of Hindu politicians viz., those who stood by what is commonly understood as 'Responsivism'.

SWAMI SHRADDHANANDJI.

How far this was a fact and at the same time was wrong was evidenced by the resignation of the revered Swami Shradhanand from the Hindu Mahasabha in 1926 caused by the entry of that body into elections. Swamiji warned the leaders of that body time and again against its incursion into politics. Swamiji maintained repeatedly that the Indian National Congress was the only body that could speak on behalf of the Hindus in matters political. But different political schools have, during this decade, flirted with and given importance to the Hindu Mahasabha for the purpose of opposing the Congress. Immediately after the Lahore Congress the Liberal Leaders definitely courted the Hindu Mahasabha but now Sir Chimanlal condemns the extreme Hindu section that went with him to London.

REPAIR THE MISTAKE.

Hindus of the Indian National Congress must repair the mistake of their anti-national and narrow co-religionist, without any loss of time. What the Muslims want must be ungrudgingly conceded. In respect of separation of Sindh, the introduction of responsible government in N. W. F. Province and in all other matter, covered by Mr. Jinnah's fourteen points, Hindus must give in at once. Where Hindus are in a minority they must be willing to trust the Muslim majority even as they want the Muslims to trust them in provinces with Hindu majority. Hindus must go further and yield as much weightage as the Muslims want. Residuary powers should be allowed to go to the Provinces. Even in respect of the electorates, Hindus can make an offer to allow separate electorates for a fixed period or even without fixing any period in provinces wherein Muslims are in a minority, subject to this condition that Mahomedans, in a separate electorate can elect that number of representatives of which they would be entitled by their percentage in the population and for the weightage they should come into the joint stock. Politically-minded Hindus ought to know that time is of the essence in this problem and ought to make a generous gesture without any delay.

BOMBAY CENTRAL STATION.

Grievances Of Third-Class Passengers Unredressed.

The Secretary of the Bombay Shroff Association has written the following letter, dated 19th inst., to the Agent, Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway, in connection with the grievances of the third-class passengers at the Bombay Central Station:

Sir,—I am again constrained to draw your attention to my letter dated the 9th February 1931 addressed to you for redress of the following grievances at the Bombay Central Station:—

(1) Difficulty of the third-class passengers to reach platforms by the overhead bridge. (2) Necessity for placing signboards specifying coolie charges on third-class platforms to check exorbitant demands of unscrupulous coolies, and for appointing a special officer to look to the complaints regarding the same. (3) Necessity for removing restrictions on the admission of hackney victorias in the compound of the station.

HARASSMENT BY COOLIES AND VICTORIAWALAS.

My Committee regret to note that the above grievances are still left unredressed, despite strong public protests. The authorities are well aware of the depth of the public resentment regarding the first grievance. It is, therefore, highly necessary that some satisfactory solution of that difficulty should be found out to allay public feeling. Regarding the second grievance, my Committee would like to point out that preparation of signboards and the appointment of a special officer to look to the complaints regarding harassment of coolies are not of great consequence that the company should delay so long in carrying out that reform. Regarding the last grievance, my Committee cannot but too strongly urge upon the company the necessity for relaxing or doing away with the restrictions placed on the entry of hackney victorias in the compound. These hackney drivers extort exorbitant fares from the passengers as they form virtually a monopoly being limited in a very small number. The Vice-President of this Association Sheth Shivlal Chhotalal Shah had personally experienced this harassment at the Bombay Central Station on the 14th instant when coming by the Gujarat Mail. Hackney drivers demanded exorbitant fare from him and as a result he had to go out to bring in a victoria. When he returned with a victoria, he found the police stopping victoria and his own victoria was stopped but when he threatened to take steps against him, it was allowed to go in. My Committee would like to know under whose authority the police are stopping victorias from getting inside the compound. If the police were acting under authority of the company, my committee have to point out that as this constitutes a serious harassment to the public, the authorities should look into this grievance and take steps to remove the same."

DAMAGE TO MOTOR CARS

Bonderizing Treatment

Still further increasing the value of its product, the Ford Motor Company of India, Limited, is now treating against rust the wheels, fenders and other parts of the Ford car and truck which are most likely to be scratched and marred. The process is known as Bonderizing. The exposed metal parts of the Ford car are made of rustless steel which will not rust or tarnish.

Bonderizing is a process of treating steel to resist rusting. In the manufacture of the Ford car, the wheels, fenders, running board shields, front splash shields, engine hoods, lamp tie rods, rear light bracket and miscellaneous nuts and bolts are treated with Bonderite before they are enamelled or painted. In addition, the running boards on the commercial cars and trucks and the windshield frames and side arms on the open models are similarly treated.

No matter what kind of a finish is given a motor car, there is always the possibility of the enamel being scratched. Wheels, fenders and other parts of the car are often damaged thus while the car is being parked. When the surface is scratched and the bare metal exposed rust sets in almost immediately. Not only does this corrode the metal itself but the rust growth acts as a wedge which creeps under the adjacent enamel surface and causes it to peel off. When this occurs the car soon takes on a shabby appearance.

The Bonderizing treatment prevents this. Even if the enamel should be scratched to such an extent as to expose the bare metal, the treatment will prevent rust.

It is estimated that nearly 750,000 people will see Royal Air Force display on Saturday at Hendon in which nearly two hundred aircraft will take part.—B. O. W.

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has a net work of agencies throughout the country. J7

REGD. NO. B 1569.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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has claim settling agents throughout the world. J8

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1931.

REAL WORKERS NEVER COME WITHIN MILES OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI'S PLAIN-SPEAKING TO MANDVI VOTERS

His Disgust At The Poison Of Newspaper Propaganda.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed a largely attended public meeting on Friday morning at Cutchi Jain Mahajan Wadi, Mandvi-Khadak. The meeting was called under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Mandvi District Congress Committee. The whole of Sardar's speech was an inspiring admiration to the voters in Mandvi Ward.

The Sardar began by saying that he was there not to deliver an address but to have a little frank talk with them. For the last few days Congress organisations all over India were busy waste its time in petty election

As the country hard just come out successful after such a gigantic fight as the one they had given to the Government, the Congress prestige, influence and power were very much enhanced. This had its inevitable repercussions in the Congress elections which were keenly contested all over the country. This was to a certain extent unavoidable. That only went to show that the Congress had become a tremendously active institution whose influence was felt everywhere. Who would have fought for these elections if there was no attraction in the Congress Organisations?

MANDVI'S "BRILLIANT PAST".

He was, however, pained to find, the Sardar went on to say, that Mandvi had indulged rather too much in these election disputes. He never expected Mandvi of all Wards is Bombay to go to this length. Mandvi had a brilliant past record of service and sacrifice. This ward was foremost for its sacrifices during the last campaign. Sacrifices made by the merchants community of Mandvi were many and unending. That such a Ward should now waste its time in pety election wrangles was, indeed, a thousand pities.

REAL WORKERS DON'T COME WITHIN MILES OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Proceeding, the Sardar said he did not understand why they should fight so much for a mere seat on the B.P.C.C. Was it suggested that upless they were elected on that Committee they could not work for the Congress From his experience in Gujarat he could tell them that a majority of real and ceaseless workers of Gujarat did not come within several miles of the Congress Committees. They were warriors. They wanted war. In peaceful times they did their humble work in villages without caring either for rewards or publicity. Those whose names were always before the public eye through the columns of newspapers were not the only Congressmen. Surely they could be as good Congressmen if not better by remaining outside the elected Congress Committees. Eight persons who would sit on the B.P.C.C. as representatives of Mandvi were not the only good workers from their Ward. He did not object to legitimate competition which was kept within its limits but the way in which things were going on in Mandvi did not do any credit either to the candidates or to the voters. It was in the hands of voters to put the candidates on the right path.

POISON OF NEWSPAPER PROPAGANDA.

The Sardar then referred to the press propaganda in regard to the election disputes in Bombay. Every morning they opened the Gujarati newspapers they found in them nothing but election wrangles. Pages after pages were filled by election disputes. Was all this in the interests of the Congress? Every one ought to ask that question to himself. The poison of the newspaper propaganda did not remain confined to Bombay alone. It spread to towns and even villages. In a village library in Gujerat they get only one or two Daily papers. The village people read in these papers the glaring head-lines and all sorts of reports about the election disputes in Bombay. Their innocent minds were very much puzzled by what was happening in Bombay and particularly in Mandvi. Bombay had a special responsibility on its shoulders. It had led the last "War" Now it must lead the public opinion in the country. Bombay must keep the Congress politics above reproach.

Once again addressing the Congress voters of Mandvi Ward, the Sardar appealed to them to rise above these petty squabbles and maintain the prestige and honour to which Mandvi was entitled by virtue of its sacrifices in the last fight. If there were fresh elections in the Ward as a result of the award of the Election disputes Committee, they must finish them within a week's time. If candidates could not settle their differences among themselves they must all stand aside and make room for all other people. The B.P.C.C. could not start with any new programme till these elections were completed. It was their duty to help the B.P.C.C. by putting an end to these election quarrels. He hoped that Mandvi would rise to the full height of its responsibility and once again take its proper place in the Congress work of the City.

FOLLOW SARDAR'S ADVICE.

Sjt. Virchand Panachand appealed to Mandvi people to follow the advice of the Congress President and end the election squabbles. He thanked the Sardar for the troubles he had taken in coming there and advising them.

DONGRI TRAGEDY ECHO

Sardar Pays Visit To Jhaveri's Father

In the midst of his many pressing engagements in Bombay, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel spared some time on Friday morning to pay a visit to the family of the late Mr. Pannalal Jhaveri, a victim to the Dongri outrage. Sardar had a talk with the father and the younger brother of Pannalal. He was accompanied there by his daughter Maniben and Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram. From here the Sardar straight went to Mandvi to address a public meeting there.

PATIALA'S REJOINDER

Denial Of Newspaper's Allegation

SIMLA, June 22.

The Maharaja of Patiala in a press statement says:—

"My attention has been drawn to an article appearing in a newspaper on the subject of the Note recently released by me regarding Federation. I welcome legitimate criticism, however hostile, of the views therein set forth, but I must enter an emphatic protest against the false and malicious attack levelled in this organ against myself personally and unnamed officer of the Political Department whom the paper, for obvious reasons, is reluctant to name.

I wish to take this opportunity to deny categorically the allegation that I have in any way been instigated or assisted in the preparation of my Note by any official or the Political Department or of any other Department of the Government of India. I should have thought that my own well-known views as well as the internal evidence of my Note itself would have been enough to refute such a baseless charge, but I wish to declare publicly that the views I have exoressed are the result of my own deep conviction and that I prepared my Note in consultation with my advisers and without the consultation or assistance of any official of the Government of India." A. P

Berar All Parties' Conference

YEOTMAL, June 25.

Mr. M. S. Aney, President of the Committee appointed by the Berar All-Parties Conference at Akola announces that the Committee will meet at Yeotmal in the District Association Hall on 29th instant.—A.P.

Distress Among Punjab Agriculturists

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S WARNING

"Act Before Situation Gets Out Of Control"

LAHORE, June 25.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce in the course of a letter to the Secretaries, Education, Health and Lands Department and the Finance Department, Government of India, sound a note of warning that if immediate steps are not taken to relieve distress among agriculturists, the situation in the country "may develop into the highest stage of economic distress, and, consequently, it may get out of control." The letter says that measures adopted by Government and the Railway department to stimulate the export of wheat and flour are not adequate to meet the situation. The Chamber suggests:

(1) The reduction of salaries of officers and decrease in expenditure of Government to pre-War level; (2) the reduction of railway freight on agricultural produce to Calcutta and Southern and Central India markets; (3) The fixation of the exchange ratio at one shilling four pence; (4) The decrease of Government borrowings; (5) the stoppage of all purchases from foreign countries; and (6) placing of embargo on foreign wheat.

ALL OVER RS. 10

Altercation Leads To Arrests Of "Red Shirt Leaders"

PESHAWAR, June 25.

A Hindu shopkeeper in Sarband village owed a Muslim Zemindar resident of Sulemankhel village a paltry sum of Rs. 10. The latter it is stated demanded payment but no payment was made and the Zemindar is alleged to have been beaten and maltreated by Hindus. The aggrieved Zemindar went to Muqarrab Khan, local president of "Red Shirts" and sought redress. The President is alleged to have forcibly detained the shopkeeper and made him pay his creditor. The Hindu, thereupon, lodged a complaint to police who arrested the aggressors. The latter, instigated, it is alleged, by "Red Shirts" of the neighbouring villages who gathered in hundreds, resisted arrest. Another police party was sent from here and it succeed in arresting Abdul Ghaff Khan (nephew of the Nawab of Tekhal) Ashiqshah, another "Red Shirt" leader of Dehbahadur village and a few others. The arrested men it is understood, will be tried on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly. The area is now quiet.—A. P.

INCREASE OF OVER 25 P. C. IN POPULATION

Gold Coast's Record

LONDON, June 25.

The result of the sensus recently taken in Gold Coast shew that there have been striking increase amongst the African population, the total population of the four territories administered by the Gold Coast Government having grown to 3,121,214, being in increase of 35.9 per cent over the 1921 figure. This substantial increase is attributed mainly to immigration and to the fact that the improvement in communications which has taken place in recent years has enabled more accurate enumeration to be made.—B. O. W.

SNOWDEN OFFENDS LIBERALS

Land Tax Question Again

LONDON, June 25.

There was the most offended speech by Mr. Snowden in the Commons last evening in which he attacked the Liberals for their attitude to the land-tax. The meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party in the evening decided to insist on the exemption of playing fields from land-tax, even if it meant defeat of the Government. The matter will be discussed in the Commons probably on 1st July.

Mr. Snowden has already indicated his willingness to amend the Land Tax Bill in this respect, but the Liberals are not satisfied that he is prepared to go as far as they desire.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

One Premier And Two Ex-Premiers To Speak

AND A FIELD MARSHALL WILL PRESIDE

RUGBY, June 25.

The Prime Minister Mr. MacDonald, the ex-Prime Minister Mr. Baldwin and the previous Prime Minister Mr. Lloyd George have agreed to speak next month at Albert Hall meeting in support of the Disarmament Conference and speeches will be broadcast. Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson will preside.—B. O. W.

"NAUTILUS" BEING TOWED

RUGBY, June 25.

Sir Hubert Wilkins' submarine "Nautilus" is being towed from Cork to Devonport where British Admiralty has offered to replace the broken cylinder. She will afterwards proceed to Bergen prior to attempt to reach the North Pole.—B. O. W.

Dash To India And Back In 6 Days

BRITISH AIRMEN'S VENTURE

LONDON, June 25.

Captain Neville Stack and Chaplin will start within few days to make a dash to India and back in six days on Vickers' '7' Napier biplane in which they flew to Poland and back yesterday, when they covered 2000 miles in 15½ hours flying time.—Reuter.

DANISH AIRMEN LOSE THEIR WAY

Incident In Trans. Atlantic Flight

LONDON, June 25.

Berlin.—The Danish trans-Atlantic fliers Hilling and Holri were forced to land at Krefeld at 5/30 p.m. After few minutes they took off again for Copenhagen. They said they lost their way on journey across Spain and France.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 25.

Bremen.—The Trans-Atlantic airmen Holri and Hillig who landed at Bremen owing to drakness ultimately abandoned the attempt to each Copenhagen before morning. They are spending the night at Bremen.—Reuter.

NEW FLYING RECORD

RUGBY, June 25.

A new flying record was established yesterday by Capt. Neville Stack and J. R. Chaplin who flew from Croydon to Warsaw and back, a distance of 2000 miles in one day. During their flight they passed over England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Poland and used the same all-British machine in which they recently created record by flight from London to Copenhagen and back.—B. O. W.

FLIERS POST AND GATTY IN MOSCOW

LONDON, June 25.

Moscow.—The Trans-Atlantic airmen Post and Gatty arrived here at 5-30 this evening.—Reuter.

CREW OF R 101 HONOURED

King Presents Medal For Gallantry

LONDON, July 25.

Among those who received decorations when the King held investiture at Buckingham Palace to-day of the recipients of birthday honours was Mr. Henry Leech, a member of the crew of airship R-101 who was awarded Albert Medal for gallantry displayed when airship crashed at Beauvais by returning to the burning mass of wareckage and disentagling companion and bringing him to safety.—B. O. W.

Rangoon.—Phongyi U. Nageinda was sentenced to two months simple imprisonment by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kyaukkan, Hanthawaddy District, for disobeying a magisterial order.—A. P.

DR. STIMSON LEAVES FOR EUROPE

To Confer With Foreign Ministers

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S ADVICE

LONDON, June 25.

Washington.—Dr. Stimson addressing a conference of newspapermen said that he was leaving for Europe on the advice of President Hoover. He had arranged to confer with the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, Germany and Italy and would also see the French President. Dr. Stimson is due at Naples on 2nd July, Paris 15th July, Berlin 21st July and London 27th July.—Reuter.

FRENCH AND GERMAN STATESMEN TO CONFER

LONDON, June 25.

Berlin.—The meeting of the French and German statesmen similar to the recent meeting of the British and German statesmen at Chequers will shortly be held at Paris.

M. Briand has informed the German Ambassador that the French Government will be pleased to see Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius at an early date to discuss all questions affecting the two countries. The week-end between 4th and 6th July is the probable date.—Reuter.

LOAN TO REICHSBANK

U. S. Bank's Share

LONDON, June 25.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank is co-operating with Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Bank of International Settlements in advancing hundred million dollars to Reichsbank. The Federal Bank's share being 25,000 dollars.—Reuter.

Snowden's Speech Well Received In France

RUGBY, June 25.

Although the terms of French Government's reply to Washington are not yet known, The general assumption is that France has notified her willingness to help in effecting the result desired by the method which will at same time preserve the integrity of the young plan. It is widely believed that details of this method will be subject matter of Mr. Mellon's Paris conversations. Meanwhile the statement made in the Commons yesterday by the Chancellor of Exchequer Mr. Snowden, the purport of which was promptly approved by Opposition leaders has been well received here despite its announcement that Britain's participation involved loss to the British tax-payers falling on the current budget of eleven million pounds. "This" said Snowden, "means serious sacrifice but we hope that step we are taking in co-operation with United States will be more than justified by help it will give in revieving conditions and prosperity."—B.O.W.

RENEWED FIRMNESS IN LONDON STOCK MARKET

RUGBY, June 25.

Renewed firmness and considerable activity marked the stock markets in London at opening to-day as a result of more optimism regarding the Hoover plan. The British bunds showed substantial rises and among other continents, German bonds were in favour five halves further advancing to 74 1/2.—B.O.W.

HOOVER PROPOSAL WELCOMED IN AUSTRALIA

RUGBY, June 25.

A Canberra message says that a crowded House of Representatives to-day cheered the Australian Premier Scullins reading of Mr. Snowden's statement in the British House of Commons yesterday Mr. Scullin added that the Commonwelth appreciated the British Government's generous action in extending relief to Dominions. Mr. Lyons said that the British concessions was of real benefit and was something more than a gesture.—B. O. W.

"Bold Stroke Of Political Realism"

RUGBY, June 25.

The Manchester Guardian remarks:—There are occasions when to insist on punctual fulfilment of admitted and perfectly legal obligations is not charitable but not prudent. It may be that what now seems to be bold stroke of political realism will still appear to have been only rather belated exercise of common sense.—B. O. W.

MR. MELLON ARRIVES IN PARIS

LONDON, June 25.

Paris.—Mr. Mellon arrived here at 5-30 this evening. He said he did not know how long he would stay in Paris. When he arrived in London he had no idea of going to have official mission. This is interpreted as indicating that his mission is official. Mr. Mellon will proceed to Riviera as soon as his work in Paris has been done.—Reuter.

IN FOOTSTEPS OF MELLON

LONDON, June 25.

Washington.—The Secretary of State Dr. Stimson is sailing for Europe on Saturday for "holiday" which will probably be similar to "holiday" Mr. Mellon is now spending.—Reuter.

BOMBAY STILL THE PULSE OF NATION

—:o:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai Talks To Desh Sevikas

Some of the Desh Sevika Sangh workers had been invited by the local Congress leaders, to be present at the informal meeting held at Sardar Vallabhbhai's residence on Wednesday last the 24th instant at 2 P. M. to ask for his advice regarding the difficulties of the foreign cloth boycott work in city.

TURN TO CONSUMERS.

In a very lucid and convincing reply to the doubts and difficulties of the local committee and other workers the Sardar made some interesting observations. He pointed out to them that they must more definitely turn their attention towards the consumers rather than towards ways and means of trying to make the merchants realize their responsibilities.

The complaint from the Punjab Kerala and other places that foreign cloth was coming into the districts from Bombay had to be considered in all its bearings Bombay could not be expected to be the guardian of every part of the country; these districts must also bestir themselves and reorganise or revive picketing and other boycott activities and try to help themselves and depend more on their own efforts than expect Bombay workers to do all for them so that they may not have any trouble about foreign cloth in their own districts.

THE BEST WAY.

He thought that the best way to strengthen the boycott was to use all their resourses and powers to do efficient propaganda for Khadi and Swadeshi in all ways; house to house visits, lectures, meetings and widespread distribution of intelligent pamphlets and handbills on the necessity of boycott, and thus help the picketing of the Desh Sevikas which even if inadequate kept up the atmosphere.

BOMBAY STILL IN FORE-FRONT.

He explained that "now" before Bombay is still the pulse of the whole country. Though the Desh Sevikas may not be as numerous as before, the fact that they have steadily kept on picketing without a break of even a few days, since the exciting commencement of the last year has had a great effect in keeping Bombay in the fore-front; people seeing them about know that the boycott is there, and that the Congress is going on with its programme. He was told that because of their limited number they are taking each locality by turn and before they have made a substantial impression in that locality or had the foreign cloth sealed up, they do not leave.

NUMBERS DON'T MATTER.

Sardar Vallabhbhai said: "Even if their number was much less than it is now, if only twenty-five of them were left and they went about actively in the different quarters of the town in their uniform, doing their duty to the best of their ability they will be keeping up the desired atmosphere, and demonstrating to the country at large that Bombay is firm in its boycott and the Congress true to its word is carrying it on in the most peaceful manner."

Continuing he said: "It may be that many a customer takes no heed of her pleading but let this not deter the Sevika nor make her despondent, for she must know that by persevering now in the face of difficulty and the absence of demonstrative appreciation from the public at large she is serving the Congress more effectively now than in the days of excitement when every body was ready to do something."

SAVE THE RYOTS IN SIRSI AND SIDDAPUR.

—:o:—

Sjt. Gangadhar Rao's Appeal.

On behalf of the Gandhi Seva Sangha (Karnatak Branch) Registered under Act XXI of 1861, Sjts. Gangadharrao Deshpande and R. R. Divakar have issued the following public appeal:—

Readers of newspapers now know the miserable condition of the ryots in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas. The forest policy of the Government, the niggardly way of issuing gun-licenses, the havoc wrought to crops by wild elephants, wild boars and monkeys, want of sufficient and efficient labour, the Koleroga (betlenut disease) have all resulted in the deterioration of land. The bad economic condition and the prevalence of malaria have depopulated the talukas by 25 per cent. during the last three decades.

This depopulation and deterioration of land are evidenced by Government records themselves, viz. Revision Settlement of Reports of 1925-26. Consequently that report recommended the reduction of garden revenue by Rs. 10,322 per year for the two talukas. This recommendation has not, however, been yet brought into force by the Government.

When such was the general condition of the ryots of those talukas the abnormal fall viz., 74 per cent in betlenut prices which is the chief produce, broke the back of the ryots and they could not realise even the heavy cost of cultivation. So the ryots appealed to Government for concessions. The Government was unsympathetic and adopted coercive measures in both talukas and there were about 150 attachments and some auctions also entailing great hardship on the poor ryots. The Commissioner, Southern Division, at last realised the hardship and on a promise to consider individual cases of hardship and consider also the case for general postponement of the 2nd instalment, the ryots paid the 1st instalment with great difficulty. However, no satisfactory solution has been yet arrived at regarding the 2nd instalment.

In the meanwhile, the lot of some of the ryots of garden lands is too miserable. Some are on the point of starvation. They cannot leave working in the gardens, at the same time they have no food to maintain them during the next four months till the harvest.

A regular scrutiny is being made as to the actual extent of misery. A rough survey by Sjt. T. S. Nayak who has been working from the beginning shows that Sirsi has about 500 and Siddapur about 2000 souls that need immediate help. Thus the needs of the situation are Rs. 30-40 thousand only. This is not a big sum if the generous public realise how deserving the cause is to which they are contributing.

Seth Jamnalalji was kind enough to visit the two talukas during his recent Karnatak tour. He has already published his opinion that there is real need for relief. On the Local Relief Committee approaching the Gandhi Seva Sangha its Karnatak Branch has been authorised to take up the work of relief and organise it systematically.

We hope that every one will rise to the occasion and help the cause of these ryots who are patriotic, devoted to Gandhiji, and have suffered heavily and are still suffering.

All donations meant for this purpose should be sent to:—

1. The Secretary, Gandhi Seva Sangha, 395-397, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2, or 2. R. R. Divakar, Dharwar.

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